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SATURDAY NIGHT

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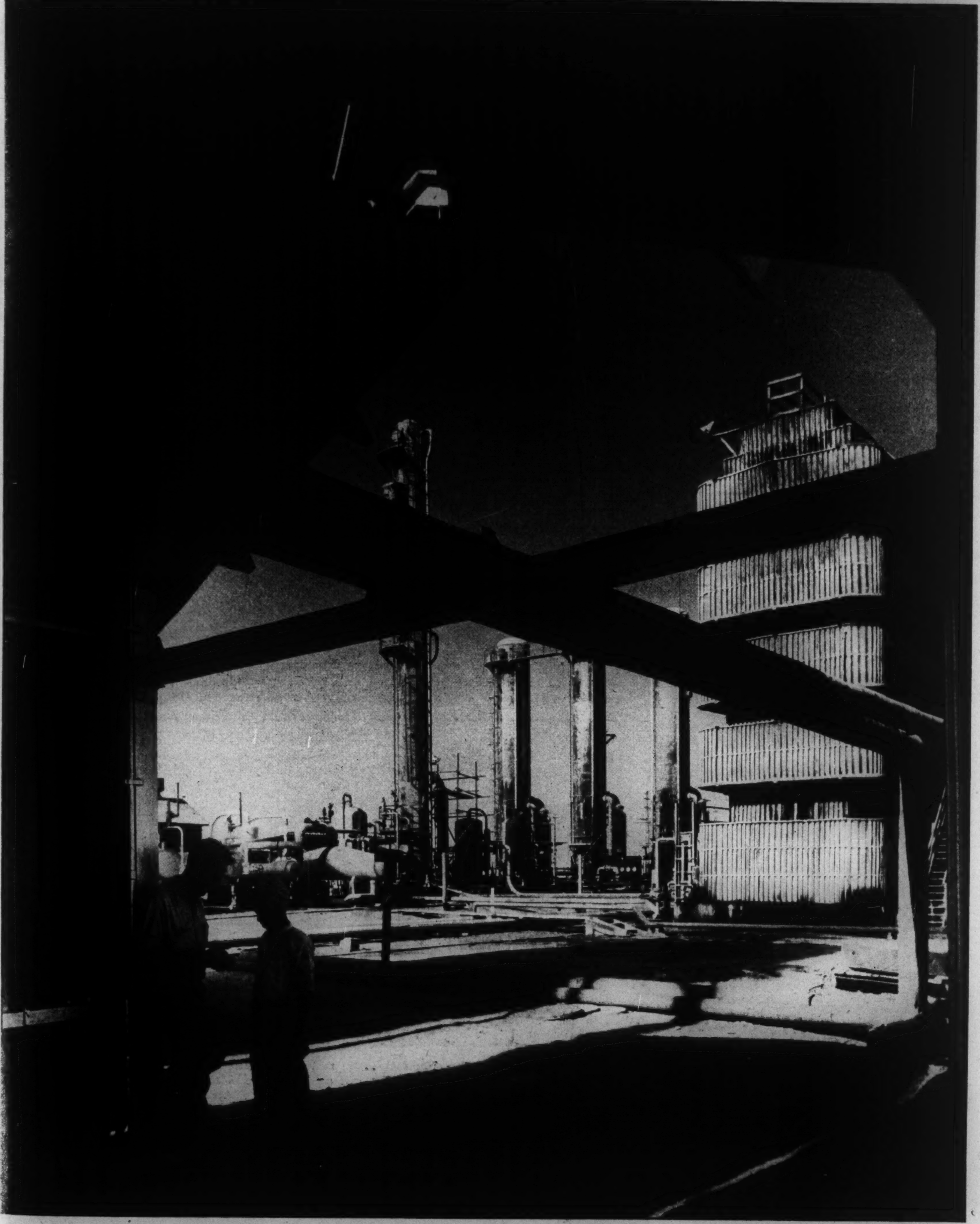

While Arabs and Jews move towards war in Palestine, world tension over the future of the vast oilfields of the Middle East increases daily, threatening U.S. and British plants like this one at Ras Tanura.

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Spirit of Hyde Park

OUR Canadian Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Hume Wrong, has suggested that the principle of the Hyde Park Declaration of 1941 should be adopted as a permanent basis for economic arrangements between this country and the United States. "If this close integration of the economies was good in war, good for both countries and good for our allies, why should we not with profit continue the same principle indefinitely?"

The suggestion arose from threats to our oil supplies from U.S.A. Thirteen committees of Congress are studying the oil situation down there; many houses in the United States have been without heat during the recent cold spell; members of Congress are suggesting that no oil should be sent abroad as long as needs at home are not fully met.

Exports of steel to this country are also threatened—threatened not only by possible U.S. export restrictions but also by "industry allocations" within the U.S.A. Under legislation passed last year, allocations of steel and other scarce materials are to be made, in the first instance, by the industries themselves, not by government agencies, although the Departments of Commerce and Justice have a veto over industry proposals. It is quite possible that the U.S. steel industry, which has no special interest in the main steel users in this country, may allocate less than a "fair" amount to us.

The principle of Hyde Park is "share-and-share-alike". If the Congress, as well as the Administration in Washington, accepted this principle we could be assured of reasonable supplies of oil, steel, coal, and other essentials.

Of course the principle has to be applied both ways, in peace as it was in war. To some extent this happens automatically. Most of our exporters are anxious, sometimes all too anxious, to export as much as they can to the great and rich American market. Further, if the U.S. cuts off vital supplies to our export industries their imports from us will suffer: for instance, if our newsprint mills on the west coast are without oil they will have to shut down and a number of daily papers on the west coast of the United States will find they have nothing to print on.

But the principle will not act entirely automatically up here. Americans might complain, as they used to complain during the war sometimes, that our export restrictions on farm products were not within the spirit of Hyde Park; if they could establish that Canadians were better fed than Americans they might insist that we should allow them to share our supplies. A more likely case, in the near future, is that they will insist that, if they send us steel, no steel up here should go into uses that are barred down there. This is a pressure which we may want to withstand in this form; as long as our use of steel up here is at least as economical as theirs they should not be too concerned about the particular uses to which we put it.

However, they may well object if we try to export back to them goods which they cannot make down there because of shortage of steel. Mr. Howe is trying to get our manufacturers to build up their exports to the United States. If we are to get steel under the Hyde Park principle, some of his plans may have to be held up.

The Dead Mahatma

IN THE period of profound spiritual and intellectual ferment in which it is our fate to be living, it seems possible that there may be no name which in subsequent ages will attract more of mankind's attention than that of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. That the India which he helped greatly to make conscious of her destiny was still torn apart by civil strife at the moment of his martyrdom will not then appear—as to many it does today—the most important fact about his life and work.

(Continued on Page Five)

Winter Freighting — Tough Job for Tough Men

Story by Lyn Harrington—Pictures by Richard Harrington

HUNDREDS of men, farmers or construction workers in summer, spend their winters in the north, freighting supplies in to mines and trading posts. These "catskinners" are usually a heterogeneous mixture of Anglo-Saxons, Indians, Scandinavians, Dutch and French Canadians.

Tractor-freighting is the main method of moving in supplies to northern Manitoba. Though expensive, it is less costly than airplane transporting of machinery, lumber, supplies of food and drygoods.

While freighting over the ice is the swiftest means, many lakes do not freeze hard enough to make a tractor highroad. Eleven-mile long Knee Lake and the equally wide God's Lake are best for traversing—provided there are no bad cracks to be by-passed. From God's Lake, other routes branch out far afield, sometimes far up into northern Ontario.

Minor accidents, such as breaking gear, are frequent. So are swift plunges through the broken, untrustworthy ice of a lake. While most of these tractors can be salvaged, the cargo is usually a dead loss, and the lakes of the north hold both tractors and bodies of their drivers.

Never at any time is tractor-freighting anything of a glamorous occupation. But during cold snaps, when the thermometer drops to forty below, when a blizzard strikes the catskinner full in the face, or when he's out digging away slush up to his waist, it is a cruel, unpleasant task. It calls for men of stamina, for the rugged men traditional of the rugged north.

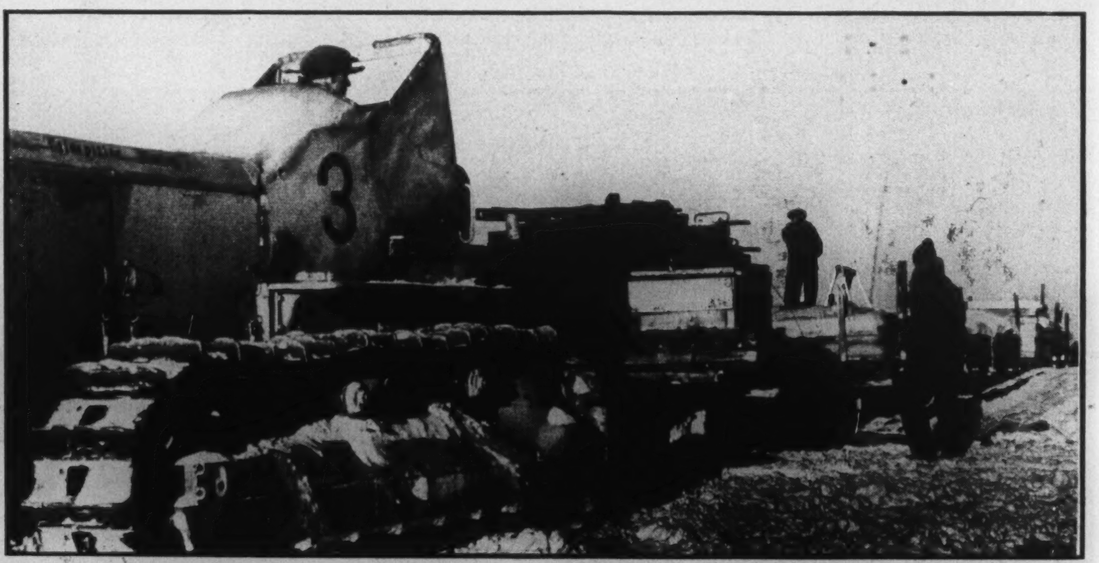
Winter freighting in Canada's North; loads are assembled at Ilford for 125-mile trip to God's Lake. Some of the loads are for Bearskin Lake, 450 miles to the north-east.

Frozen meat is taken into caboose a day ahead to thaw. A woman cook is rare.

"Catskinners" prefer open cabs—easier to escape from in fall through ice.

Watering-up methods are primitive along the route, and not all lakes are fit to drink. A large tank in the cook-caboose holds 20 buckets without being too full.

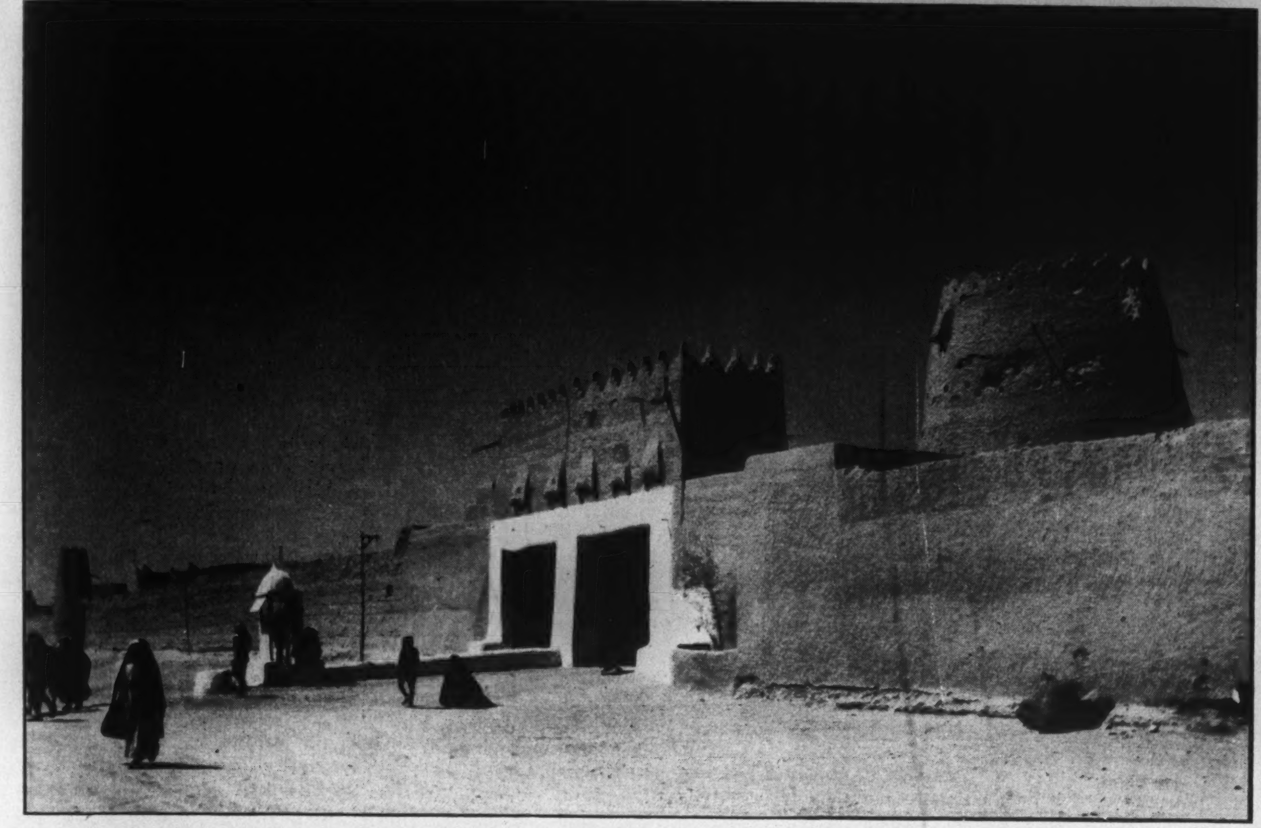
One outfit has difficulty getting up Big Hill and must "double" with another. Both drivers will have to watch out back windows to make sure all sleighs are following.



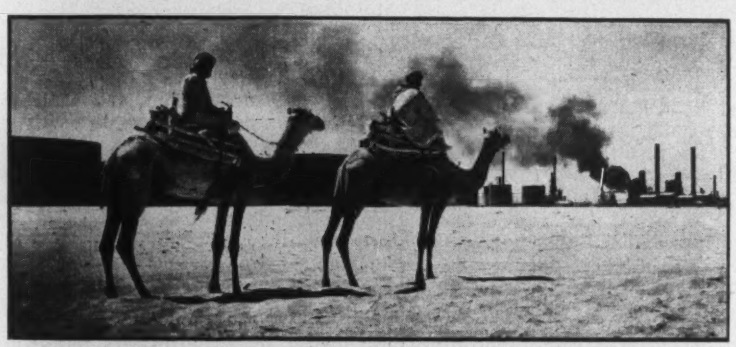
Driver and brakeman communicate with railway signals; shouts could not be heard over the noise of the machines. Tractors and loads have to be spaced on lake ice.

Breakfast in the cook-caboose for the men who have just come off duty. The crews change at 4 a.m., noon and 8 p.m. Men work and sleep alternating eight-hour shifts.

World Power Politics Focus on Middle East Oil



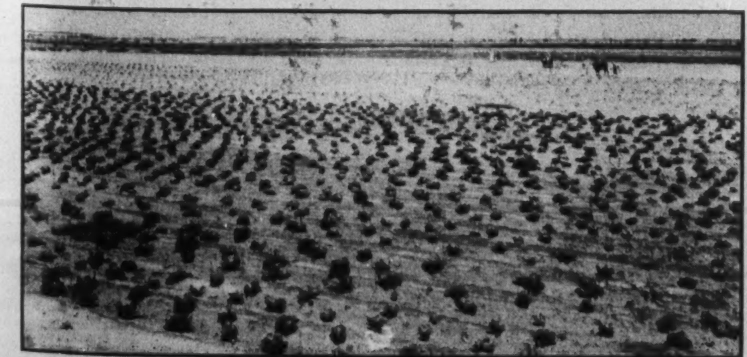
The Middle East's vast reserves of oil figure increasingly in international politics as western powers seek to consolidate their positions. Above, main gate to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where King Ibn Saud holds court.



Refinery is modern but transportation ancient at Ras Tanura. New 1,000-mile pipeline is to be built to the Mediterranean.

N.3
SAMPLE HUT
FLUID CAT.
CRACKER
F.C.C.
GAS CONC.

Sample hut at Bahrein Petroleum Company (subsidiary of Aramco) refinery on Bahrein Island in the Persian Gulf.



Irrigation projects like this one at Al Kharj have been begun by U.S. companies to provide more food for natives.

By Phyllis Archer

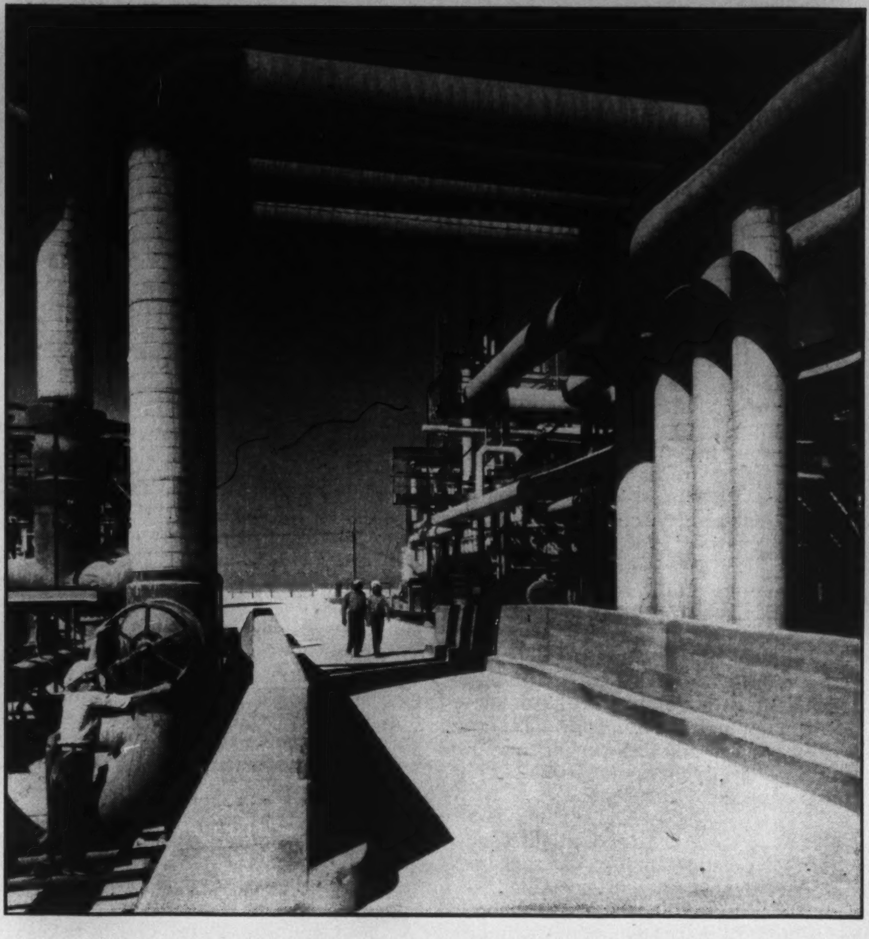
THE turn-out of the cabinet in Iraq and the apparent defeat of the British plan for retaining a foothold in that country refocusses world attention on the portentous events in the Middle East. Here Great Britain and the United States are engaged in an intense struggle to hold on to and expand their interests in the vast oil resources of this region, in the face of aggression from the North and growing demands by local governments and peoples for non-interference by the big western powers.

It is true that Britain and the U.S. earnestly desire this oil, but it should be recognized that their payments for it and monies spent in its production are of great importance to the Arab countries themselves. A great part of the local physical improvements of recent years has been effected with money received in the form of royalties on oil, or as local improvements directly carried out by foreign oil companies. Operations for producing and transporting oil are being carried on in several of these countries, notably Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Such moves are making these countries richer and raising the standard of living of their peoples day by day.

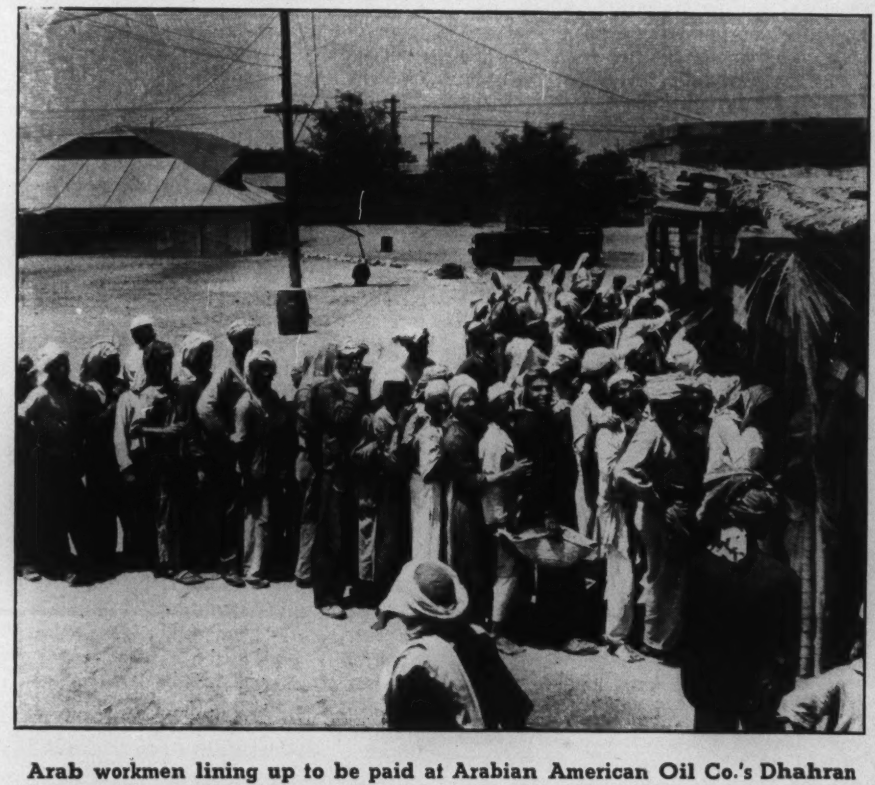
THE British-controlled Anglo-Iranian Oil Company owns the oil concessions in Iran. Those in Iraq are jointly controlled by British, American and French companies, and concessions in Arabia are owned by the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco), jointly controlled by Standard Oil of California and the Texas Company. Aramco has concluded an agreement with Standard Oil of New Jersey which lets the latter into the Arabian field and will step up production from a daily 200,000 barrels to 500,000 for which King Ibn Saud gets 23 cents a barrel.

Last spring it was announced that Standard of New Jersey and its associates will spend $300 millions to bring out oil in the Middle East and make it available on world markets to any country. Recently they offered to invest $20 millions in Iraqi oilfields, and a project in Iran covering the next 20 years calls for an expenditure by this group of about $30 millions. Meanwhile Aramco is doing its best to raise the wretchedly low standard of living of its employees in Arabia, and has built houses, schools and hospitals for them.

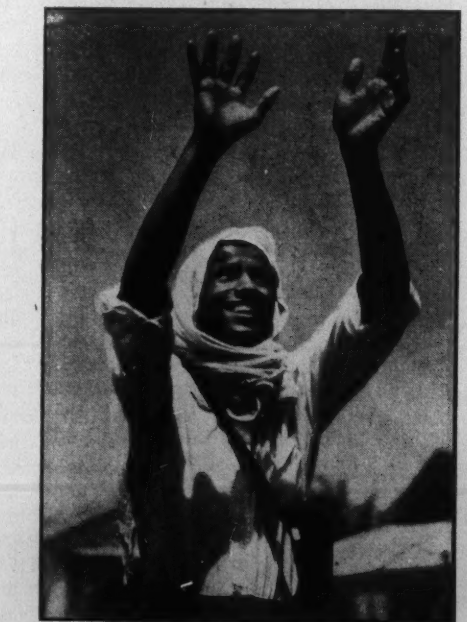
In the vital field of oil politics, the British and U.S. companies are well aware that the goodwill of the masses may be the factor which will weight the scales in their favor.



Part of the Arabian American Oil Company's modern refinery at Ras Tanura on the Persian Gulf which will soon produce 500,000 barrels a day.



Arab workmen lining up to be paid at Arabian American Oil Co.'s Dhahran headquarters. Houses, schools and hospitals have been built for workers.



Foreman directing a crane at Ras Tanura. Most Arabs learn . . .

—Photos Miller Services Ltd.

. . . quickly. With high western rates of pay, they work well.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

If Wampum Replaced Our Dollars Would Exchange Be Any Clearer?

Editor, Saturday Night:

PLEASE believe that I have no intention of rashly intervening in any argument concerning exchange (S.N., Dec. 6). I should like, however, to offer a few comments on this whole question of the exchange values of U.S. and Canadian currency.

You offer arguments to prove the disadvantage of a condition in which one Canadian dollar exchanges for less than one U.S. dollar. Has it occurred to you that these arguments can, with entire propriety, be extended to prove that it would now be wise for the Canadian Government to announce its intention of paying, not par, but ninety, eighty or seventy cents Canadian for such a U.S. dollar?

You may properly retort that those who offer arguments to prove that it is desirable that a Canadian dollar should sell for ninety cents U.S. must equally face the fact that their argument can be extended to show that it would be even better for our currency unit to sell for eighty, or seventy, or fifty cents U.S. If you make this retort, I shall agree with it.

Every price of Canadian currency in U.S. currency brings advantages and disadvantages to some Canadians. Perhaps you know the formula by which to establish the optimum relation. I do not.

The two important omissions from all the current discussion of this intricate and important subject, perhaps of more concern to Canadians than any other at the moment, are (1) the complete disregard of the fact that the currency units of the U.S. and Canada are in no necessary relation to each other, simply because they have the same name, and (2), the failure to accept the absolute necessity of permanent control by the Government of all economic activity in Canada, as long as the Government undertakes to fix the exchange rate between our currency and that of the nation with which we have our closest economic connection.

If the Canadian currency unit were known as a beaver, a crown, or, as Professor Jackson once humorously suggested, a wampum, we might be able to discuss the question of its value in U.S. currency more realistically than we now do. We might be able to understand that exchange values cannot be fixed by Government but are the result of the flow of trade.

If we understood that fixing of the external value of a currency inevitably means that the Government must also fix its internal value, we should have a better chance of dealing with the whole problem intelligently.

We might, in that event, realize that the policies which the Canadian Government has now adopted are not temporary measures, intended to get us over an unpleasant situation, but policies which will become increasingly wider in their range and which can never be abandoned.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

Co-Op Housing

Editor, Saturday Night:

THE charter and other members of the Grenville Park Co-Operative Housing Association read with interest and keen gratification the article by Wallace Hunt on the second C.R.C. project (S.N., Nov. 29). Only one point needs correction: As far as we know, we are the only co-operative residential community in the Kingston area and we feel that we have long since passed out of the committee stage.

We took an option on our land October, 1944, purchased it September, 1945, and by the spring of 1946 construction had started on the first group of six houses. The first family moved in on August 31, 1946, to be followed in October and November by the second and third.

Today we have sold thirty-four of the total of fifty-two building lots in the community and have completed the installation of sewer and water systems and gravelled roads for twenty-nine of the lots.

Kingston, Ont. ROBERT H. HAY

States' Rights

Editor, Saturday Night:

YOUR Washington correspondent wrote an interesting article on how civil rights legislation in the present Congress might become political dynamite in a presidential election year (S. N., Jan. 24). The laws under consideration—fair employment practices code, anti-lynching act, etc.—are certainly laudable. But does Mr. Miller really believe that the Democratic party—or the Republican, for that matter—would sponsor effective anti-segregation laws and risk upsetting the solid south? The old vicious issue of States' Rights would soon come to the top and in a States' *vs.* Civil Rights tussle I know which would be the winner.

Ottawa, Ont. JAMES P. HURD

Drama Festival

Editor, Saturday Night:

THE Dominion Festival Committee is to be commended on its decision to have the same adjudicator for all provincial drama festivals this year. In that way there will undoubtedly be uniformity of standard. But I am anxious about the next step: the choosing of an adjudicator for the Dominion Festival.

My opinion is that the same person should judge both provincial and dominion festivals. The reason is obvious. The provincial man may take a broad view of the interpretation of a play (as I might, for instance), while the dominion adjudicator might believe only one interpretation possible (as Mr. Coulter, for another instance), with results that would be confusing and discouraging to the competitors.

My credentials for daring to have an opinion on this matter are my lengthy and deep interest in Canadian drama and the fact that I have been directing and adjudicating plays for twenty-five years.

Edmonton, Alta. EVA O. HOWARD

Canada-U. S. Migration

Editor, Saturday Night:

IT'S about time that some young Canadian (Peter Alameine) told other Canadians just what they are getting into when they leave Canada for jobs in the U. S. (S. N., Jan. 24). While the number of Canadian emigrants to the U.S. is high, the percentage of returning Canadians is gradually getting higher. In 1946, 20,434 Canadians went to the U. S. but in the same year 5,177 Canadians —or 25.3 per cent—returned.

Incidentally, in 1946, according to the Canada Year Book, 11,469 U. S. citizens took up residence in Canada while 6,769 other Americans left the Dominion and returned home.

Hamilton, Ont. H. W. DUNCAN

Vancouver Island

Editor, Saturday Night:

IN THE article by Dorothy A. Macdonald on "Library Service" (S.N., Nov. 15), reference is made to Victoria Island when no doubt Vancouver Island is meant. The founders of Vancouver in the eighties certainly were responsible for a great deal of confusion when they blandly appropriated the name of our fair island. There have been several agitations on *the* Island to have its named changed to Quadra. After the Nootka Settlement with the Spanish in 1793, as a compliment, it was known as the Island of Vancouver and Quadra, Quadra being the name of the Spanish commander at that conference. Probably this name was too much of a mouthful to be retained for long.

Victoria, B.C. W. H. V MARCH

U. S. Sculptoons

Editor, Saturday Night:

GEOFFREY DAVIEN may be the first Englishman to achieve a third dimensional effect in cartoons by photographing clay models of caricatures and then retouching (S. N., Jan. 24), but the technique has been employed for years on this continent both in cartoons and advertising art. Besides clay, wood has also been widely used. The caricatures have been sculpted, painted, staged with properties, lighted and photographed. *Esquire* magazine, for instance, has had the Mr. Esquire cover done this way for nearly twenty years. With color photography a more striking effect is achieved than could ever be captured in a sculptoon. Incidentally, Hollywood has employed the principle in comic films — cartoon models that move—and called them "puppetoons."

But there is still an idea that neither Davien nor any American, so far as I know, has yet tried—a regular comic strip, for daily presentation, in sculptoon form.

Montreal, Que. RAOUL PELLETIER

World Tongue

Editor, Saturday Night:

INTERGLOSSA as an international language is hailed by your correspondent as being the ideal choice (S.N., Dec. 13). He advances his argument well by means of a point by point comparison with Basic English. However, I rather feel that, had he chosen Esperanto for his comparison his points would not have been nearly so well taken.

Most of the innovations of grammatical structure so enthusiastically ascribed to Interglossa have been part and parcel of Esperanto for the past sixty years. The incorporation into the language of modern, internationalized words such as "telephone" and "aeroplane", the exclusion of the *may* and *will* "empty" compound verb forms, word building by the use of affixes, the labelling of the part of speech of a word by means of its spelling—all these so-called innovations have been in common usage by Esperantists throughout the world for almost three generations.

Toronto Ont. W.D.B. HACKETT

Passing Show

ISN'T it odd that the chief job of the United Nations up to date has been dividing them, as in the case of India and Palestine?

•

This is the first centenary of the Communist Manifesto. The late M. Trotsky and some millions more who ardently believed in it and worked for its realization will not participate in the celebrations.

•

Torontonians, it is alleged, drink to get drunk. What other way to get drunk is there?

•

It must have been a great surprise to the fleur-de-lis to learn from the Quebec government that it is an "exclusively Canadian" symbol.

•

As we go to press nothing has been heard from Dr. Pett since he told the world that he has been feeding a family of five for $16.36 a week. Our own belief is that he and the little Petts are too feeble to make a sound.

•

Good Insurance

Professor Lower thinks that Canada is incapable of having a foreign policy of her own. Anyhow that saves us from having an aggressive or imperialistic one.

•

A Winnipeg alderman wants to give the civic employees time off with pay for attending bonspiels. The old idea that people are paid wages for doing work is on its way out.

•

Some new Canadians have got themselves interviewed in order to say that they don't like Toronto. Some old Canadians just don't get themselves interviewed.

•

It is now reported that margarine is to be admitted to Canada, but with a tariff that will make it dearer than butter. Have a care, gentlemen; that might be the best way to get it regarded as more of a delicacy than butter.

•

We nominate Jean François Pouliot as the Tim Healy of the Canadian House of Commons. The great Irishman once explained that he had made himself the leading authority on the rules of Parliament "by breaking every one of them".

•

We want it clearly understood that Canada was not waiting at the church when Newfoundland sent the message "Can't get away to marry you today". She hadn't even called the taxi.

•

Sensitive About a Cent?

The French are getting franker about the franc, and some people urge that Canada should get more dolorous about the dollar.

•

In the ideal democracy there will certainly be compulsory voting. Every citizen will feel compelled to vote by his conscience, which will also compel him (as no law could do) to acquire some knowledge of what he is voting about and whom he is voting for and against.

•

A gentleman named fforde has been appointed headmaster of Rugby School, and we still think he is a ffoolish and ffantastic ffellow in the matter of spelling.

•

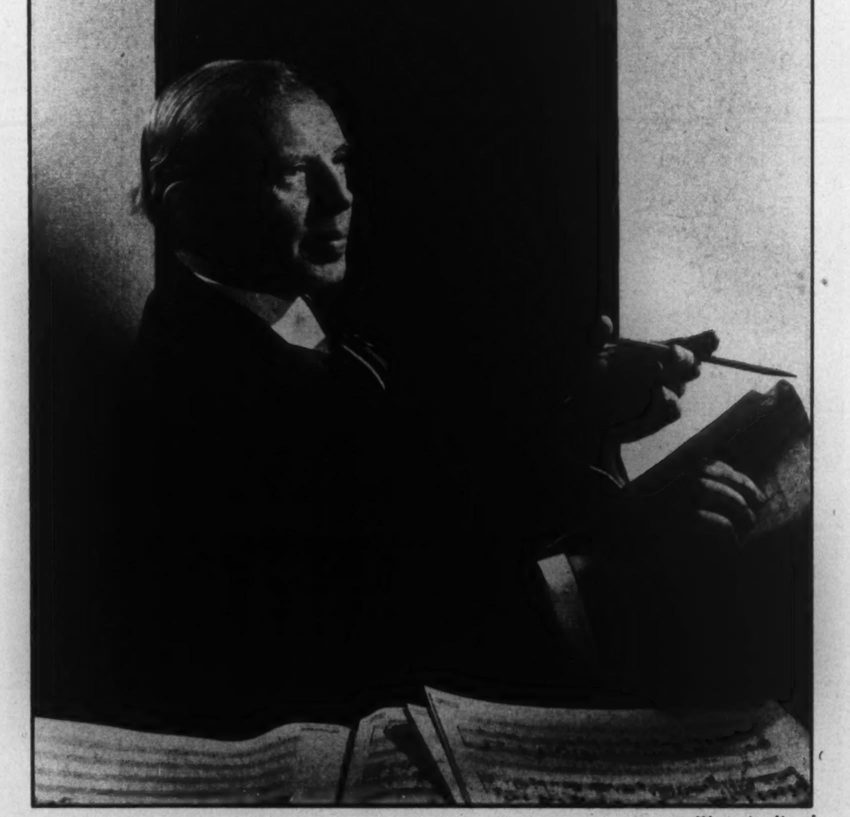
A Socialist in Saskatchewan has just spent $40,000 to establish his son on a farm. He is lucky that the son likes farming; in any other kind of business this would be plain immoral capitalism.

•

"Hamlet" has been done in television in England. We suspect that if Shakespeare were alive and writing for television he would not be writing "Hamlet".

•

Lucy says there is nothing new in Displaced Persons for maids. Every time she had a good maid in the old days some friend always displaced her with an offer of higher wages.



—Photo by Karsh

The Opera School of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto marked its first anniversary last December with performances of Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." This week the school presented its most ambitious undertaking to date, von Gluck's "Orpheus." Audiences at both productions saw Canadian opera with almost a New Look and a New Sound. But no one was more thrilled than Czech-born Dr. Arnold Walter, above, distinguished composer, musicologist and director of both the Opera School and Senior School since founding. Few Canadian musical ventures have had such careful direction or have received such spontaneous success.

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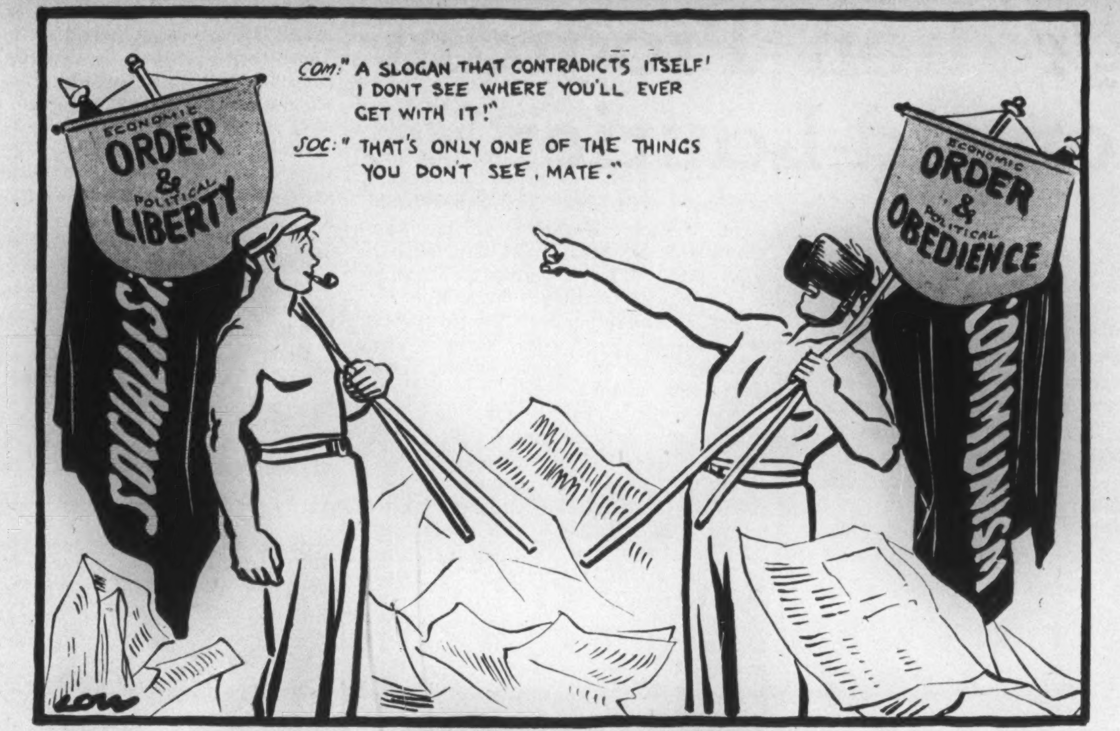
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CONFLICT OF IDEALS

Copyright in All Countries

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

It is impossible to introduce new spiritual ideas into the world without greatly upsetting the political, economic and social structures which have grown up on the old ones; and it is therefore common for the introducer to meet a violent end at the hands of somebody who deeply resents the upset. But this never puts an end to the ideas, for if they have any validity at all they always express themselves not merely in the utterances but also in the whole life of the introducer, and his martyrdom merely rounds out and completes the lesson which his life and his teachings alike have adumbrated. Mahatma Gandhi gave a new direction to the old concepts of Hinduism not only by his teachings but by his whole course of conduct, and that new direction may have been what the old religion needed if it was to continue alive and effective in a subcontinent no longer isolated but exposed to the full force of other types of "weltanschauung".

The interwoven doctrines of karma and reincarnation—of an ineluctable course of just rewards and penalties extending from one incarnation into another until the end of time—are not an unreasonable explanation of that unexplainable mystery, the existence of sin and suffering in the world. But the extreme form of them which destroys all charity and all good-will, and indeed all effort for betterment of any sort, by the belief that whatever befalls a human being or an animal is the precise result of his own deeds in some previous life, is incompatible with any influence from outside of Hinduism itself; and Hinduism has of late been and must continue to be exposed to a great deal of such influence. Gandhi gave a reinterpretation of these doctrines which made it possible for Hindus to concern themselves about a politically independent India and to take active steps to bring it about; but the achievement of Indian independence is merely the result in one particular sphere, the political, of the influence of Gandhi's thought, and the long-term results in other spheres, the ethical and economic, may be more important.

Whether the shock of his death will momentarily improve or damage conditions in India is a question which only time can answer, (an article on this subject appears on page 16) but it has nothing to do with the nobility of his life or the quality of his ideas.

New Income Tax Head

MR. V. W. SCULLY, who has just been appointed as the new head of the Income Tax Division of the Department of National Revenue in Ottawa, is an excellent choice. People who have worked with him like him; he is quiet, clear, quick and efficient. The Division has gone through a year or so of unsettlement; he will give it the stability that it most needs. His varied experiences, first in business in Toronto, later in Washington managing Canada's vast sales of war supplies to the United States under the Hyde Park Agreement, and finally as Deputy Minister of Reconstruction and Supply, give him a broad background for his new work.

We hope that he will give a good deal of attention to the public relations of his department. We doubt that he will ever teach the average Canadian to love the income tax, but there is much to be done in removing petty irritations. For example, the government announced recently that, when paying back to individuals the forced savings that were taken in the form of taxes during the war, arrears of income tax would be deducted before repayment was made. At first sight this seems a very arbitrary measure; the "savings" were taken in good faith and should surely be returned in whole, without deductions.

However, on making investigations (which should not have been necessary) we discovered that a large number of people had been declining to pay their full taxes, saying that these were to be offset against the compulsory savings that had already been taken from them. If, as it seems, this practice was fairly widespread, there was a good reason for what was done. But this explanation was never given.

Another irritation: the present law provides for a penalty rate of interest to be paid to the government on tax arrears, but it does not allow any interest on over-payments. Nor does it allow an overpayment in one year, which the department has not yet repaid to the taxpayer, to be offset against the tax of the following year. Thus on balance the government may be owing a taxpayer a lot of money, but it will insist on getting interest on the smaller amount that is owed *by* the taxpayer and will pay nothing on the larger amount owed *to* the taxpayer. Of course the government cannot pay a high rate of interest on overpaid taxes, otherwise people would find in such overpayment a profitable form of investment, but the present situation—and also, we may add, the attitude of some officials regarding it—seems unnecessarily irritating.

Wreaths That Fade

WE FIND it hard to feel that it is a matter of first importance that Barbara Ann Scott should wind up this week with the crown of an Olympic championship on her charming brow. To us she is not an athletic competitor but an artist, and she will be no less great an artist if by the time these lines are read somebody else has been declared by the judges to be more artistic still.

She is that rare thing in these days, a perfectly self-disciplined personality, with the technical skill to reveal that personality in her skating. We suspect that that skill is her real satisfaction, and that she will not be unduly elated if she wins the crown (she has not been spoilt by any past triumphs) nor unduly grieved if she doesn't. In the latter event our own admiration for her, which is practically unlimited, will not be impaired by one iota. Of one thing we are confident: nothing that our own Barbara Ann will have done at any stage of this competition will lower her charm as a woman, her dignity as a lady, or her integrity as an artist in a very lovely art.

Newfoundland Dilemma

THE British authorities have a nice dilemma in front of them. When they hold a referendum in Newfoundland later this year will they or will they not give Newfoundlanders a chance to vote for joining Canada?

The question, which ought to have been simple, has been complicated by the recent action of the Newfoundland National Convention. That body, elected to advise the British what choices should be put before the people, has recommended by a fairly large majority that joining Canada should *not* be on the ballot. Will the British over-ride this recommendation?

Two groups in the Convention got together to defeat the proposal that Canada should be on the ballot, a group that prefers the peace and order of the present semi-colonial status and a larger group that wants to get Dominion status back again. The latter group is led by the St. John's merchants who have traditionally run the affairs of the island and who naturally want to do it again.

These people have argued, not without some force, that their policy—the return of responsible government—is a necessary first step even if it leads to confederation with Canada later on. Referenda and plebiscites are not the accepted ways of reaching important decisions in British countries; we prefer to have general elections, deciding between parties that explain and support one general line of action or another, rather than ballots or polls on particular issues.

This does not help the British very much. They are committed to hold a referendum in Newfoundland and must go through with it. The word "Canada" must either be on the ballot or off. On balance we think it should be on, now that negotiations have gone so far and a generous Canadian offer has been made public.

The Canadian offer is now not likely to be accepted as a result of the referendum, even if it goes on the ballot. It seems more likely that the majority will vote for responsible government, at least as an interim measure. However, this would be followed by a general election. In this election there would undoubtedly be a pro-Canada group or party. If this group was elected to power, confederation would follow.

Our Canadian offer should remain open until after this election is over. If the group supporting our offer is then rejected the offer should be withdrawn. At a later date we might feel inclined to be more generous—or less.

Freedoms in Russia

WE HAVE just received from the Washington offices of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics a copy of the Constitution of that nation as amended on February 25 of last year, which we have read with the profoundest interest. Chapter II is devoted to the electoral system, which is perfect from the standpoint of democracy (in the Western sense of that now somewhat ambiguous word) in its first seven articles, but falls down rather suddenly in the eighth article. "The right to nominate candidates is secured to public organizations and societies of the working people: Communist Party organizations, trade unions, co-operatives, youth organizations and cultural societies." Since no such nominating body could possibly be organized or remain organized without the full consent of the Communist Party it is fairly clear that nobody can be nominated except with the full approval of the Communist Party. We have no wish to criticize this arrangement, which may be precisely what the Russian people desire; but we think it well to remind our readers that it is the arrangement which would prevail in this country if the Communist Party ever got its way here.

The most interesting office in the judicial system is that of the Procurator-General. He is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for seven years, and he appoints the Procurators of the Republics, who in turn appoint the Procurators of cities and districts, and all the members of this hierarchy "perform their functions independently of any local organs whatsoever, being subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R." Their functions are quite considerable. "Supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of the law by all Ministries and institutions subordinated to them, as well as by officials and citizens of the U.S.S.R. generally, is vested in the Procurator-General". He would be a nasty man to tangle with, especially as "No person may be placed under arrest except by decision of a court or with the sanction of a procurator". (This provision is described in the Constitution as a guarantee of "inviolability of the person"! There is no word about habeas corpus in the whole document, nor about anything remotely resembling it.)

The whole Constitution is absolutely full of freedoms. The Atlantic Charter is nothing to it. "The right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R. is reserved to every Union Republic." "Freedom of worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." The religious can worship but can not propagandize; the irreligious cannot worship but can propagandize; it is all perfectly fair. "The citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed by law (a) freedom of speech; (b) freedom of the press; (c) freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings; (d) freedom of street processions and demonstrations." But these freedoms are not automatic by any means; they "are ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, the streets, communication facilities and other material requisites"; in other words, if you want to exercise these freedoms you have to apply to the appropriate authority and convince it that you are an organization of working people and are entitled to some paper or the use of the streets.

And finally, lest anybody should think that what was done by some of the people who were investigated by a Royal Commision and subsequently prosecuted in Canada would be perfectly permissible in Russia, the crime of "espionage" or of "impairing the military power of the state" "is punishable with all the severity of the law as the most heinous of crimes." Besides which "Persons committing offenses against public, socialist property, are enemies of the people." And we fancy that enemies of the people have very few rights.

She Nearly Died

GETTING into a taxi in front of the Toronto Union Station we were surprised to see the driver pick up a telephone receiver from his dash-board and say: "This is Jimmie speaking in car sixteen. I have a fare for the north end. . . . Okay."

Jimmie was happy to tell about his toy. "There are more than thirty of us in this fleet, all with two-way radios. When a fare like you gets in we tell the starter where we're going. When we get there we check in and if he has a call around there he sends us to it. Saves all the time of going to a phone or a stand to wait for business. Ties up a lot of money though; $800 a car.

"People who phone the starter for a car just won't believe the service we can give. We can have a car anywhere in town in seven or eight minutes. Had a case today. Woman said she nearly died and I know because I took the call. She rings the starter and says she needs to go to the hospital real quick and how soon can he have a cab around for her? 'Lady,' he says, 'just put on your hat and coat and walk out the door.' Course he knows I'm just three blocks down and calls me right away. She don't believe him but she does what he says anyway, and just when she steps out the door I drive up."

A PARABLE FOR DIPLOMATS

I KNEW a man reputed wise
Whose nature usually was sweet,
But if rage took him by surprise
At some stupidities new-found
He'd throw his hat upon the ground
And jump upon it with both feet.

Then calmly he would leave the wreck
To welter in the rain and sun,
Go to the hat-shop, write a cheque,
And walk new-crowned in proper pride
Until his temperament was tried;
Then once again the deed was done.

His reason told him he was wrong,
Proved to a final Q.E.D.
But reason does not linger long
With anger surging in the brain.
If men were permanently sane
The United Nations might agree.

J. E. M.

Build Immigration Program After Macdonald-Laurier

By HARWOOD STEELE

In this, the fifth and final article of his series on the present British emigration movement, Harwood Steele, noted Canadian writer on world affairs, discusses the effect of that movement upon Canada. He assesses the injury done to the vision of a Great-Power Canada by the "landslides" of the two World Wars and the inter-war depression, which, with Canadian negligence, seriously curtailed the numerical growth of Canada's population. Mr. Steele shows the fallacy of depending for that growth on natural increase alone, and reveals that British immigration is one of the chief instruments on which Canada must rely to counter population-depletion and advance her stature. He summarizes what must be done to make the present movement a success.

He calls for the casting aside of "racial origins" prejudice and a revised revival of the development plans of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Dunchurch, England.

I RECENTLY visited three Canadian emigrants to Britain. They were beaver, presented to the London Zoo by Canada and personally conducted to the zoo by me. I found them building dams in Regent's Park, working hard to stop the water flowing out, while taking care not to stop it flowing in. Fine pegs, with Macdonald and Laurier and the latest facts and figures, on which to hang a summary of how the present British emigration movement will affect Canada—.

Remember Macdonald (Sir John A.) and Laurier (Sir Wilfrid)? Fine! Some Canadians try to forget them, perhaps because Sir John said, "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die," and Sir Wilfrid said, "When England is at war, Canada is at war". Yet Sir Wilfrid also said, "The Twentieth Century is Canada's Century!" and, like Sir John, worked beaverishly to prove it, with a Plan—the same Plan, though now in Conservative, now in Liberal, colors.

And what a Plan! Our new Dominion was a wilderness that might blossom as a great, strong nation, if only it had more people—say 60 million (a moderate target, which ought to be attainable fairly quickly) instead of the four and a half million present in 1881. Natural increase wasn't enough. At a consistent annual rate of 15 per thousand (the highest Canada has ever had), to reach 60 million, even if no one left the country, would take two hundred years. So Sir John, a successful immigrant himself, turned to immigration. People must be brought in from everywhere—as many as were suitable. But we must offer inducements, like free land and cheap fares, must have steamships and railways to carry the immigrants and, later, their produce. Sir Wilfrid caught the vision, gave it new glory.

Plan That Went Wrong

The Plan was one of transportation, leading to development of natural resources, of primary, supplemented with secondary, industries, by private enterprise, with some State supervision, assistance and, at times, control.

Hence, the Canadian Pacific Railway, "a line to nowhere, that would not pay for its own axle-grease," supported by the Allan, Cunard, White Star and, eventually, its own and other steamship lines, followed by its competitors. From 1881, when Canadian Pacific construction started, to 1914, a "human sea" of pioneers rolled into Canada—180,000 a year between 1901 and 1911 alone, 400,870 in 1913 (the peak). At that pace, with an annual natural increase as low as 10 per thousand, Canada's population would have been 18 million or more by now.

But the Plan went wrong. The wilderness blossomed richly, so that Canada's trade rose from $188 million in 1881 to $5,241 million in 1944; her people often enjoyed prosperity and her place in the world is high. Yet the population increased with painful slowness, so that it is now only 13 million and Canada remains far short of what she might be in wealth, in freedom from economic domination by others and in ability to weigh world councils with man- and money-power.

Wouldn't Stay Put

What happened? Too many Canadians (and immigrants) wouldn't stay put. We lost 600,000 people in one decade (1901-1911 again); and we still lose thousands every year, chiefly to what dear old Stevie Leacock called "that bourne from which no traveller returns—the United States". Actually, some return; about 5,000 a year. If those who "visit" the U.S. to work while retaining a Canadian domicile were counted, the loss would be very much more.

We haven't learned from the beaver. We haven't tried hard enough to plug the leaks.

And landslides came from without—beyond Canadian control: the two World Wars, the terrible inter-war Depression. They almost blocked the incoming streams. Forgetting the beaver once more, rightly or wrongly, in fear of flooding, we did little to keep streams open. So immigration in 1914-1947 shrank to a mere 84,000 a year.

Now, more or less reconstructed, we are haltingly turning back (though some of us don't realize it) to a shot-torn, blood-splashed blueprint, the remains of the Macdonald-Laurier Plan. From far off, like a muted trumpet, a familiar, still, small voice calls persistently, "The Twentieth Century is Canada's Century!" With considerable misgivings, we are letting in water again, though still doing little to plug the leaks.

On the best authority, I estimate that if all sea and air passages likely to be available are taken we shall get:

1948: British, 70,000; Europeans (20,000 Displaced Persons, 20,000 relatives of New Canadians, 20,000 others), 60,000; Americans, 10,000. Total 140,000.

1949 and *1950* (each): British, 70,000 Europeans ("others" only) 20,000; Americans, 10,000. Total 100,000.

After 1950, provided Britain is out of the wood, economically, and we try hard enough, we may get 100,000 or even 150,000 Britons a year. Waiting lists, now, are reported to be immense. But to take more than 70,000

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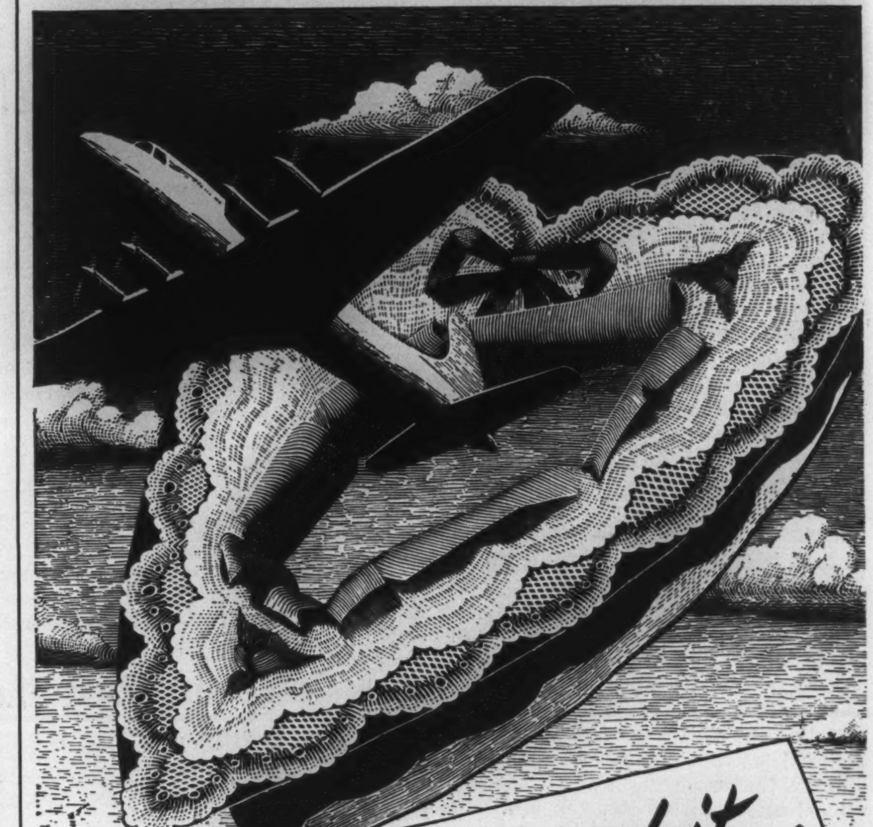

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a year in the British crisis period, when Britain is grievously short of workers, would be wicked; and it is most unlikely that we could provide ships and aircraft for a greater number.

After 1948, the tally of D.P.'s and "European relatives" must shrink to almost nothing, because all D.P.'s fit and willing to leave Europe have already been allotted to sympathetic Powers and practically all European relatives fit and willing to move will have been moved. Twenty thousand "other Europeans" a year seems very small but actually that figure equals the average number admitted annually during the peak years 1901-1911 from the European countries permitting emigration today—the countries outside the Iron Curtain. Many of these countries are discouraging it. We shall be lucky to get more than 20,000 yearly for many years to come.

Not more than 10,000 Americans a year have migrated to Canada during the past decade or so. As Americans generally prefer their country to ours, that figure is unlikely to increase.

So, whether we like it or not, we must depend on Britons for 70 per cent, perhaps more, of our immigration in the years ahead.

A total immigration, from all sources, of 100,000 a year is sadly short of the 180,000 annual average achieved before Fate, helped a little by our own carelessness, riddled the Macdonald-Laurier Plan.

At that rate, even if we block all leaks, maintain an annual natural increase of 15 per thousand and are spared major landslides, we shall not reach 60 million for about 100 years; while to achieve the more modest goal of 30 million, which perhaps may satisfy some Canadians but will be much too few to enable Canada to achieve her glorious possibilities, will take about 60 years.

Depending only on non-British immigration, the targets would of course become even more remote.

We cannot block all leaks without imposing restrictions of the Iron Curtain type, which Canadians will never accept. To maintain an annual natural increase of 15 per thousand, our maximum so far, won't be easy. And, human nature being what it is, disturbing, if not major, landslides are inevitable.

A London taxi service has installed two-way radio sets in all its cabs, not only as a time-saver but in order to make the best use of the firm's present small gasoline ration.

Main Hope in Britons

It amounts then to this: In British immigration lies our main hope of making good setbacks caused by leakage, falls in our natural increase and landslides. More; in Britons lies our main hope of high-class workers for industry and agriculture and children to carry on, exclusive, of course, of the workers and children we produce in Canada.

British immigration therefore is one of our chief means of achieving a Canada economically and militarily free of outside domination—the Canada seen in the Macdonald-Laurier Plan.

Can we take these people? Our Department of Labor has indicated that we need 40,000 *workers*, mainly for industry, agriculture, mining, lumbering and logging, in the next "one or two years." With dependents, that's certainly 100,000 immigrants a year.

To make sure, we must patch up and modernize the Plan. Sir Miles Thomas, formerly deputy-chairman of Nuffield's, the great British motor-car producers and now vice-chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, suggests the processing of Commonwealth raw materials "on site" and "the careful development of secondary industries" within the Commonwealth by the exporting from Britain of "skills and techniques as well as of plant and equipment." Australia and Africa are starting this. Some Canadian firms are too. Many more might do so. Their efforts might well include getting really cracking in the North.

Can We Hold Them?

Housing the immigrant can be covered with temporary hostels in Ontario Air Plan Style and acceleration of permanent housing schemes for the minority unable to fit in somewhere.

Can we hold these people? Yes, if we try hard to plug the leaks. The best pay and conditions we can provide, with proper housing and modern amenities for pioneer communities, will keep nearly all Britons, and Canadians, in Canada. Job-finding needs improvement. Schemes co-ordinated by the Dominion Government should offer jobs to immigrants on arrival. Selection teams to do this in Britain are talked of and would be very useful.

After-care, as given under the Ontario Air Plan, and some Canadianization are essential. Since few, if any, Know-it-alls get by today and the British immigrant shares our language, our King, our government system and our eagerness to learn, Canadianization should be easy, with patience and a friendly, non-patronizing approach.

After-care and Canadianization are tasks for service and similar organizations, with Government assistance.

Failing these steps, and, possibly, reduced fares, to counter our friendly rivals, we may lose many Britons to Commonwealth sister-nations.

Now, let's forget "racial origins" prejudice, which, especially when applied to the largely Scandinavian and Norman Briton (Breton), akin to 85 per cent of Old Canadians, is unscientific nonsense. Laurier and Macdonald forgot it. Let's follow them (and the beaver) to their Great-Power Canada.

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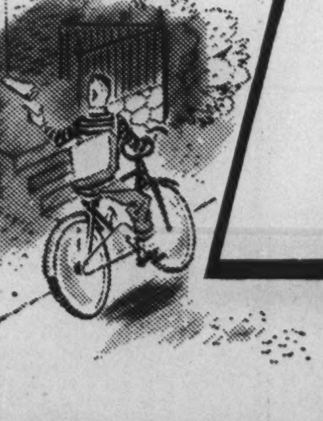

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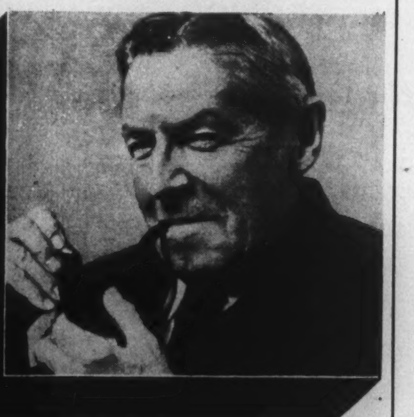

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OTTAWA LETTER

Fuel and Power Research Needed for Ever-Increasing Problems

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

THE member for Davenport, John R. MacNicol, taking part last week in the Debate on the Address, called for a "national fuel policy to include both oil and coal." Events this winter have been driving Canadians to take a renewed interest in the economics of our fuel and power supplies. The "brown-out" in Ontario cities, the unemployment due to power shortages in the gold mines and automobile factories, the temporary panic about a ban on fuel oil exports from the United States to Canada, rumors from British Columbia that rationing of gasoline is on the way, add up to a situation of some concern. Whether there is enough menace in the current situation to drive the Dominion Government toward a more aggressive fuel and energy policy will be apparent soon. The only immediate action planned, so far as I know, is a proposal to provide a research arm for the new coal board which was set up a short time ago.

Committees and commissions have been enquiring into Canada's fuel problems for many years. It is only a few months since the 622 page Report of the Carroll Commission was tabled in parliament. For 20 years, laboratory experiments in the conversion of Canadian coals and bitumens into gasoline and other liquid fuels have been going on at Ottawa. The tar sands of Alberta have been examined and evaluated. A very active campaign to expand Alberta's oil fields has been under way, with hopeful results at Leduc, but, on the whole, without any assurance to date that even the modest peak of production of several years ago can be maintained. If Canada's industrial expansion continues, even at a more moderate rate than in the past decade, the present shortage of power and fuels will grow worse soon.

Promoters of national self-sufficiency are constantly irked at the thought that while we boast within our political boundaries some of the greatest potential fuel resources in the world, our industrial machine and the comfort of our houses are still largely at the mercy of such things as U.S. export bans, the shortage of ocean-going tankers, political strife in Transjordan or the efficiency of British coal mining.

The facts are, of course, that with some of the greatest coal beds in the world we are buying 63 per cent of our total coal consumption from other countries; and with the raw materials of synthetic fuels in vast abundance available across Canada we are buying from the United States and elsewhere nearly 90 per cent of our liquid fuels. It is this sort of thing which gives a sort of *prima facie* triumph to those who condemn our traditional policy, and demand a much more vigorous policy of developing our own fuel resources.

It is significant, however, that not one of the many official investigations which have been made of our fuel resources have recommended anything like a policy of attempted self-sufficiency. The cold facts of geography and economics are almost all against such a step. Only a threat to our self-security or the drying-up of access to world resources would suffice to change our policy. So far from becoming more self-sufficient in fuels in the past quarter of a century we have been going steadily the other way.

The economics of our coal supply have been thoroughly threshed out time and again in the past, but the fact that just now it is fuel oil for space heating and gasoline and other oils for internal-combustion engines which threaten to become scarce and expensive is bound to focus attention once more on the possibility of setting up a synthetic fuel industry using Canadian coals and bitumens.

Wrong Impressions

The general public, it seems to me, may be getting two quite erroneous impressions from the present oil shortage. One, that our whole liquid-fuel driven industrial society is imminently threatened by a drying-up of the world supply of oil, and second, that salvation lies in an immediate and vigorous prosecution of a program of synthetic oil production.

Both of these propositions are quite untrue. The North American shortage of oil at the moment is due chiefly to an unparalleled level of industrial activity, coupled — in the fuel oil aspect of it—with a winter of abnormally low temperatures over a large part of the northern and north-eastern United States and central Canada. What has happened is that while the United States is producing forty per cent more petroleum than before the war, its demands have grown still faster and it has passed from being an exporting nation and will soon be—if it is not already—on balance a net importer of petroleum oils. But its own oil reserves are by no means exhausted. The latest figures quoted in the Carroll report suggest that at least 20 billion barrels, say ten or twelve years' supply, are in sight in *known* reserves, while of course, new fields are being discovered and old fields being developed year after year.

Reserves Outside U.S.

Moreover, about sixty per cent of the world's known reserves lie outside the United States, principally in the Middle East and in Venezuela. While it seems probable that Canada will have to adjust itself within the next two or three years to importing the bulk of its petroleum from sources outside the United States, there are vast stores in the outside world to draw from.

Loss of the United States source of supply would hit hardest on the Canadian prairies, where, fortunately, seems to reside the best hope of striking new oil fields and where the cheapest and most plentiful raw materials for synthetic fuels are to be found.

Even assuming that loss of traditional sources, the scarcity of tankers, political interference in the Middle East and so on will in the early future raise the cost of imported liquid fuels to a point where production of synthetic fuels from Canadian coals and tars would be economic, it will be a long and costly job to create the new industry. A plant with a capacity of 10,000 barrels per day—which is only about five per cent of Canada's present consumption — was estimated in 1945 to cost $43 million, and increased costs since then would make it necessary to revise this figure sharply upward. And it might take eight to ten years to create enough production capacity in Canada to make much of a dint in our needs.

Canadian and American petroleum engineers learned a great deal about synthetic fuels from their examination of the German plants in 1945. The United States is going ahead on a large scale investigation of the science and economics of making gasoline from coal. Their findings are being made available to Canada. Some modest extension of research is under way in Canada, also, to employ the higher temperatures and pressures successfully employed in Hitler's war production of liquid fuels from softer coals. As a minimum, it would seem to be wise to spend a few million dollars in Canada exploring the special problems raised by the nature of our own available raw materials.

In the background lie possibilities that may materially effect the picture. Each additional million H.P. of hydro electric power developed in Canada is equivalent to an additional 20 million barrels of oil a year. And within a decade the first atomic energy plants may be operating in North America. Research in Canada should be following the rapidly shifting picture so that we shall not be caught off guard in any event.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Few Signs of Main Bout's Outcome in the Presidential Primaries

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THERE'LL be a lot of fuss and fustian over presidential primaries. The newspaper and radio commentators will be seeing significance in whether Harold Stassen succeeds or not in taking delegates away from Senator Robert A. Taft in Ohio or Governor Tom Dewey in New York State. However, it should be borne in mind that presidential primaries are regularly held by both major parties in *only* 14 of the 48 states.

As a straw in the wind and also as fodder for the political writers, the presidential primary season will serve its usefulness, but the primaries will offer no definite assurance of who will be the Republican nominee for the presidency.

It is taken for granted that President Truman will be the Democratic nominee and speculation on that party's side has centered on who will be his running mate. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming has admitted to the press that he is willing to be a vice-presidential nominee. There has also been some empty speculation that General Marshall or Chief Justice Vinson might be induced to be a running-mate for Mr. Truman.

Excepting for some Henry Wallace manoeuvres in the State of Minnesota, the interest in presidential primaries is concentrated on the G.O.P. side. It is not likely that all leading Republican candidates will enter all primary contests, but the voting where they appear will be studied closely for signs of the relative strength of the contenders.

In Minnesota, the National Wallace for President Committee is headed by Elmer A. Benson, former Farmer-Labor Governor and U.S. Senator from Minnesota, who controls a strong faction of the Democratic-Farmer Labor Party. Mr. Benson, a practical politician, hopes to place Wallace on his party's ticket in the presidential election, and thus make it necessary for Harry Truman to run as an independent candidate.

The G.O.P. aspirants for the presidency do not discount the value of strong primary election votes, and itineraries are heading the announced candidates in the direction of states where primaries are to be held.

Although Senator Taft reportedly tried to talk him out of it, Mr. Stassen decided to compete with the Ohioan in his home State. Vice versa, Mr. Taft has mapped out a mid-western speaking tour taking him to Stassen's native Minnesota on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12. He will go on to Omaha on February 13, four days ahead of a Nebraska pre-primary Republican convention that will reveal the group's choice of the presidential candidates taking part. The Nebraska preference poll will be held in mid-April.

Early-starter Stassen is already away out in front in his efforts to pile up a strong primary vote. In Portland, Maine, last week, he squared off with fellow Republicans when he challenged "reactionary or isolationist" elements in his own party. Stassen calls for "affirmative leadership" that is "truly Liberal in the best American sense."

Gloves Off

The gloves are definitely off between the various G.O.P. contenders. Stassen said he would not campaign against Senator Taft or the party in the Ohio primary but he is out to win that State's delegates if it is humanly possible. Stassen has succeeded in having some of the Draft-Eisenhower groups transfer their allegiance to his camp since General Dwight D. Eisenhower, retiring chief of staff, bowed out of the picture.

The primaries get under way in New Hampshire on March 9, and they will be held in a dozen other States between that time and June 1. New York Republicans will elect district delegates on April 6 and the same day Wisconsin voters go to the polls to elect convention delegates and reveal their preferences for President. The Illinois and Nebraska primaries follow a week later.

It is touch and go whether entry into a primary election is a good thing. In the Ohio case, Stassen may not win any delegates and thus come out second best. On the other hand, if he takes only a few delegates, as he says he plans to do, it can be very injurious to Taft election chances. Senator Taft told the Minnesotan that he was "making a mistake" by invading Ohio, and that remains to be seen.

Truman Publicity

President Truman, of course, is offsetting this primary election interest in the G.O.P. by conventional publicity methods. The news coverage ordinarily devoted to the President has gained added election-year significance. Everything he does, from building a new porch on the White House to firing appointees, is seen through political eye-glasses.

The Democratic National Chairman, Senator McGrath is reported to be having the same trouble Bob Hannegan had with the President on keeping Presidential acts in harmony with party policy. For example, the demotion of Roosevelt - appointed Marriner Eccles from chairman to vice chairman of the Federal Reserve Board to make way for a conservative Republican, did not make the party high command happy. Conflict is the essence of news, and as long as there is a squabble, whether it is in a Republican primary election, or among the Democratic members of Mr. Truman's cabinet or "kitchen cabinet," it will generate election year headlines.

To Canadian voters not concerned with the ramifications of the primary elections, a bit of clarification of the U.S. "non-uniform" primary election system is in order.

Webster's International defines a primary as "a meeting of voters belonging to the same political party, in a township or other election district, at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, as by choosing delegates to nominating conventions."

Prior to 1916 there was a strong national move under way to give U.S. voters some measure of control over presidential nominations. Half of the states had then either provided for direct election of delegates to national conventions or for presidential preference polls, or both. It was in 1913 that President Wilson advocated a Federal presidential primary law which would reduce the national political conventions, like the electoral college, to the role of ratifying bodies. The Wilson proposal made no headway, but it was believed that a national primary could be achieved through enactment of primary laws in all of the states.

On the contrary, 1916 was the turning point in the presidential primary movement, and in subsequent years, state after state dropped preference polls and direct election of convention delegates. As a result, today there are presidential primaries regularly held by the two top parties in only 14 of the states.

There were various reasons for the decline. Among them were the expense of primary campaigns, failure of primaries to give a true test of public opinion when one or more leading candidates failed to contest, and lack of uniformity in primary laws.

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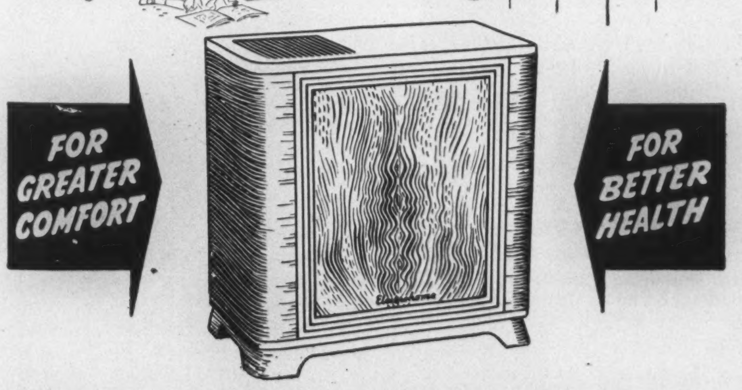

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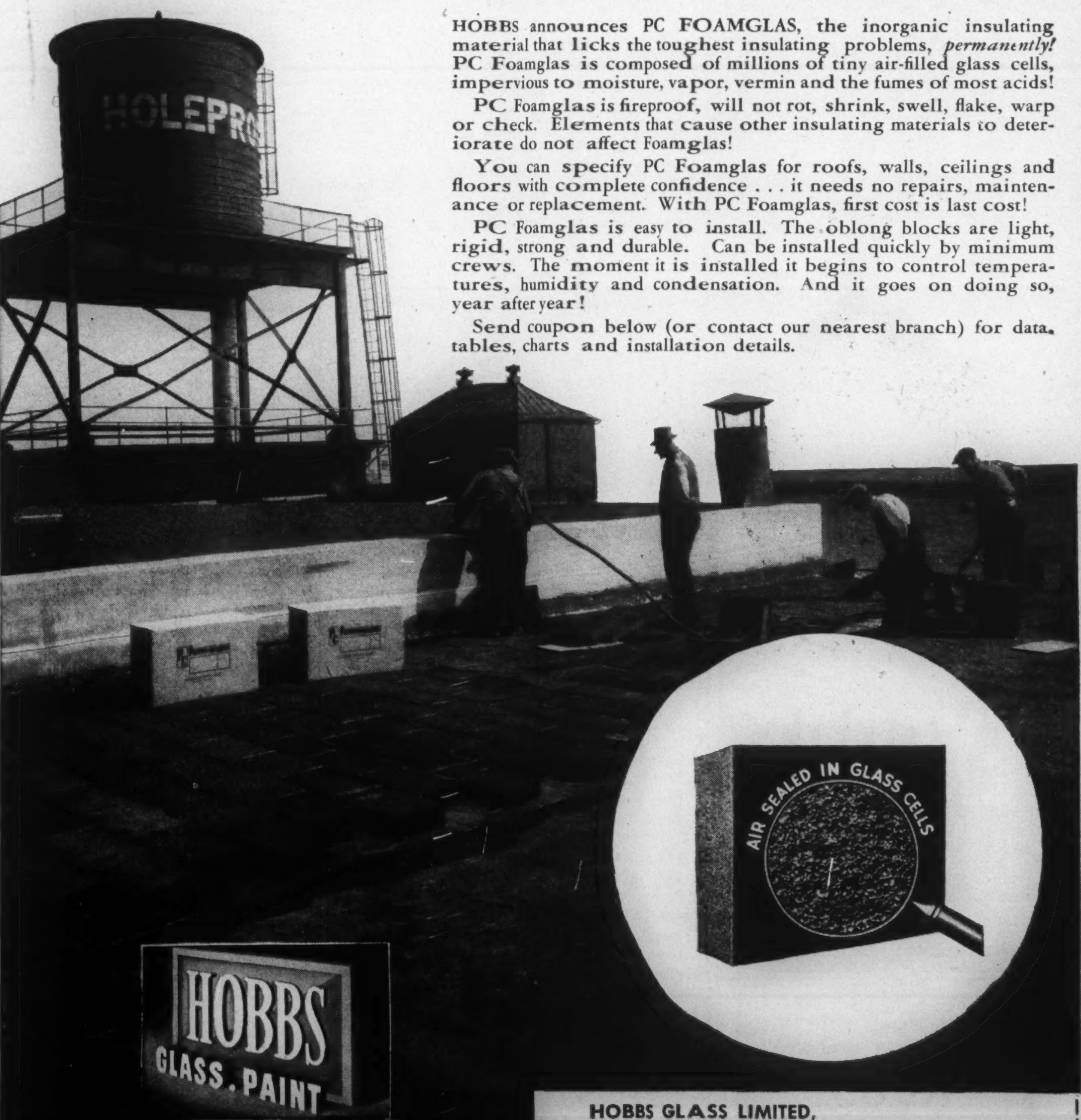

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

On Heaving Dead Cats

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERY few years my Cousin Walt motors up to Canada from Illinois. When he reaches my city he looks me up and we have dinner together.

Cousin Walt is a second-generation American, with family roots in Canada. The only Canadians he knows are distant relatives and the people he meets in his Canadian travels—traffic cops and hotel clerks and busboys and restaurant hostesses and the anxious gentlewomen who run Tourist Homes. He likes them all. This is partly because of his natural disposition to be friendly, and partly because everyone he meets has a counterpart in Illinois. About the only difference he is able to detect is that Canadians say "house" instead of giving the word its proper pronunciation of "haows."

When we have finished personal topics Cousin Walt and I usually fall into a discussion of Canadian-American habits and relationships. We end up as a rule on a note of utter amicability. "You'd make a good American," Walt says.

"You'd make a fine Canadian," I tell him.

Thousands of Americans like Cousin Walt pour over the Canadian border every year. They take Canadian hospitality and goodwill for granted, as part of the traditional relationship between the two countries. It doesn't occur to them that Canadians may all the time be twitching with a sense of grievance and outraged nationalism. It probably didn't occur to Canadians either until Mr. Leslie Roberts set to work to enlighten them.

For several months now Mr. Roberts has been industriously turning out articles dealing with Canada's and the world's grievance against the United States. Some of the articles have appeared in Canadian and some in American publications. When they are published in Canada, American editors obligingly pick them up and reprint them. As a result they keep turning up everywhere, even under the hair-dryer. If Canadians fail to realize why they don't like Americans it isn't Mr. Roberts' fault. If they continue to like them in spite of Mr. Roberts it isn't his fault either.

ONE of Mr. Roberts' chief grievances against the United States is what he describes as the Great Hangback of 1939. He brushes aside the fact that while American sympathy was with the Allied Cause from the first, the psychological factors that brought Canada into World War II on the side of Great Britain simply didn't operate in the United States and could hardly be expected to. Mr. Roberts has no censure for the Great U.S.S.R. Hangback of the same period, nor for the fact that Soviet sympathy was pretty definitely anywhere else except with the Western Democracies at that time. He isn't criticizing the U.S.S.R. He is criticizing the U.S.A. Please get that straight.

But if Mr. Roberts disapproves of America's isolationism he finds American intervention even more deplorable. When the United States isn't guilty of sins of omission, it is busy about even worse sins of commission; e.g., attempting to use the dollar to "contain" Russian expansion. "You move in on people!" Mr. Roberts cries, addressing the whole of the U.S.A., ". . . militarily, economically and by indirection politically." He has a lot to say on a particular U.S. activity which he describes as "atomic dollar diplomacy". His tone is a little more weighted and reasonable than Mr. Vishinsky's, but the general content and line seem to be about the same.

When Canada lends money internationally, Mr. Roberts describes it as "getting our customers back on their feet by generous credits". When the United States extends international loans, it is merely in order to be able to "call the borrower's political and economic shots". Naturally Canada's current dollar shortage is entirely the fault of the U.S.A. The fact that Canada was living beyond her dollar-means and the possibility that dollar-parity is a luxury Canada can no longer afford, don't enter into these considerations. All our troubles rise from the American insistence that we pay for our goods in dollars on the barrel-head. Naturally the Washington Export-Import Bank gets no credit for laying $300,000,000 alongside on the barrel-head, ostensibly to help us meet our dollar-deficit. In Mr. Roberts' book, no financial advance made by the U.S.A. can conceivably have any respectable motive.

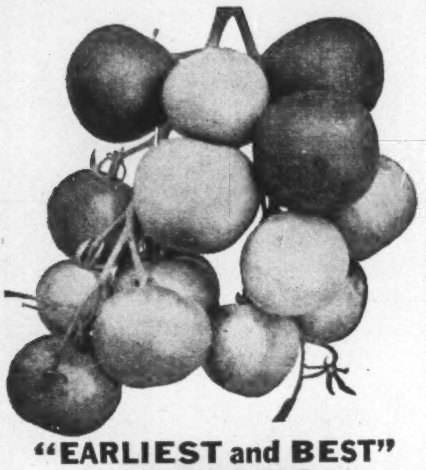
Nothing makes Mr. Roberts madder than the assumption by Americans that Canada was a beneficiary of Lend-Lease; or, as he puts it, that Canadians thumbed a ride on the gravy-train. This is the sort of attitude, he points out, that "infuriates proud people". The fact that we may never have met these uninformed Americans personally doesn't absolve us from being indignant at them, because Mr. Roberts has met them and is speaking for Canada. (After World War I, Canadians were also called on to be indignant at Americans who claimed that America won the War. The fact that few if any had actually heard this claim made directly didn't count. Such Americans existed all right, if only because if they didn't exist it would be necessary to invent them.)

ANOTHER thing that relatively few Canadians have suspected is Washington's constant threat to Canadian sovereignty. "Canada boiled over recently" says Mr. Roberts, "when a strange character known as Colonel 'Steamboat' Johnson slapped an embargo on coal shipments into Canada over the lines of the Canadian National Railways because empties weren't coming back fast enough." He admits that the Colonel was later "cut down to size" by the American and Canadian authorities and that "this may have been the case of a bureaucrat drunk with power". This doesn't let the American nation off, however, since, as Mr. Roberts points out, "Steamboat's" action was "highly typical of the American penchant for running the world his way." In other words, even if Washington wasn't responsible for the Colonel's behavior, and later repudiated it, it's still the sort of behavior you might expect from Washington. So let's be indignant.

Displaced persons now living in Canada must read these articles with considerable bewilderment. Attacks on national sovereignty, they have reason to know, don't take the form of minor gaucheries committed by unauthorized individuals. If the United States were really interested in attacking Canadian sovereignty, these persons might argue, it would point out that the U.S. was threatened on its Northern border, or that French Canada represented a minority in need of protection. It would then move in and take over. They would argue that a neighbor with a good record of non-aggression is something to be cherished, and that it isn't necessarily a sign of pride and sensitivity to go about heaving dead cats into his back-yard.

Cousin Walt will probably be along again when the motoring season opens up. And when he arrives I don't intend to greet him by pointing out that Canadians didn't benefit by Lend-Lease or by asking him to account for American border-behavior under Prohibition, or even the empty freight-car incident of 1947.

Not even to please Mr. Roberts.



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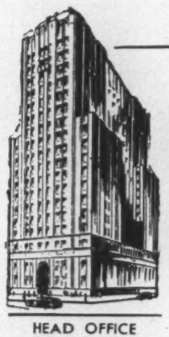

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Mortgage investments increased over $2,400,000, and Real Estate held for sale was reduced to $8,492.

Profits showed a moderate increase, being $766,331 as compared with $735,344 the previous year.

Assets as shown in the Annual Statement for 1947 are:

Mortgages and Agreements For Sale on Real Estate	$ 41,826,003.30
Office Premises:—Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Edmonton, Regina, Halifax, Woodstock (Ont.), Brantford and Hamilton	2,993,300.00
Real Estate held For Sale	8,492.46
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	76,167.96
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada	20,224,532.95
Bonds of or guaranteed by the Provinces of Canada	1,779,636.54
Bonds of Canadian Municipalities	586,257.60
Other Bonds and Debentures	1,462,831.93
Stocks, including $970,000 (par value) of The Canada Permanent Trust Company	3,874,690.55
Cash in Chartered Banks and on hand	4,947,774.80
	$ 77,779,688.09

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Will Young Prince Get Throne of Belgium?

By JASPAR SAYER

The question of Belgium's monarchy cannot be postponed much longer. Next September Prince Baudouin, the son of exiled King Leopold, will be 18, old enough to mount the throne that has been constitutionally, yet temporarily, cared for by the regent, Prince Charles, Leopold's brother.

On a plebiscite Leopold would probably be voted back but by no means unanimously and probably with some disturbances. The Belgian who counts most in the possible return of Leopold or the assumption of his son is the premier, Paul Spaak.

Brussels.

MY BELGIAN host raised his champagne glass. "A toast," he cried, "To His Majesty the King."

One of our number refused to drink. My host hurled the contents of his glass in the offender's face and ordered him to leave the house.

That happened in a monarchist household in Brussels six months ago. It is happening, metaphorically, today. The Royal question which split Belgium in 1940 is like a mounting carbuncle.

The pinpoint pricking this ferocious bubble is a good-looking boy, Prince Baudouin, Duke of Brabant, exiled Leopold's son and heir. All Belgium has suddenly realized that he will be 18 in September and thus by Belgian law become eligible to mount the throne.

So one of two things must happen. Either King Leopold must come back —or he must abdicate and his son must succeed to the Crown. In either event, the "compromise" regency of Leopold's brother, Prince Charles (that modest and competent bachelor), will no longer fill the bill.

Recently a meeting of Premier Spaak and the exiled king resulted in an agreement that Leopold should step down in favor of Baudouin and the Government in turn should issue a statement vindicating Leopold's honor. Then Leopold and his family packed their bags and left for a holiday in Cuba.

Public Opinion

Of Belgium's 8,000,000 citizens, a great section want Leopold back. He is their hero and their rightful king. Another great section think he let them down. They would welcome—at least tolerate—his son. At no price would they welcome Leopold.

In assessing whether the Belgian monarchy will go the way of so many or become stabilized again I must spotlight the principal figures who march upon this dramatic stage.

1. Handsome 46-year-old King Leopold III is a man who has been bludgeoned by ill-luck. If he has sometimes shown ill judgment, he is but human. He has always done what he at the time sincerely thought to be right.

He thought it right to capitulate when he did, and right to stay in his country as a prisoner of war to share the fate of his countrymen. Torn from his palace by the Germans as they finally retreated, he had no alternative as he saw it but to go.

But the anti-Leopold rot had set in. Communists warned that if he came back their workers would call a general strike and, as Belgium was then a vital link in the military road to Berlin, this was a risk which the Allies could not run.

Leopold's long exile began. Year after year he has waited in his villa by the Lake of Geneva, with his second wife, Princess de Rethy, and his family—waiting, always waiting, for a word . . . which has not yet come.

2. Paul Henri Spaak, the "Big Man" of Belgian politics and leader of a coalition government, said the other day in Brussels: "The king's honor is no longer at stake." That cleared the air, but it did not clear it enough. For Spaak himself, and all his Socialist following, feel that Leopold blundered politically, that he has always been stubborn, and often been wrong.

Yet Spaak, paradoxically, is perhaps the one man big enough to bring Leopold back despite all the hard things which have been said. A drink, a handshake, a bit of smooth negotiation, and it could be done.

Perhaps Spaak hopes that the Cuban holiday which Leopold has started on might be the beginning of a perpetual exile. However, a government announcement two weeks ago was that Spaak will confer again with Leopold when he returns.

3. Belgian public opinion is the trickiest factor of all. Monarchist almost to a man, it is yet split into two unyielding factions as regards the merits of Leopold. Nor is the issue a simple one such as "Was Leopold right or was he wrong?" It became intolerably confused when, years after the loss of the lovely, well-beloved Queen Astrid, who was killed in a car crash, the king married again during the war.

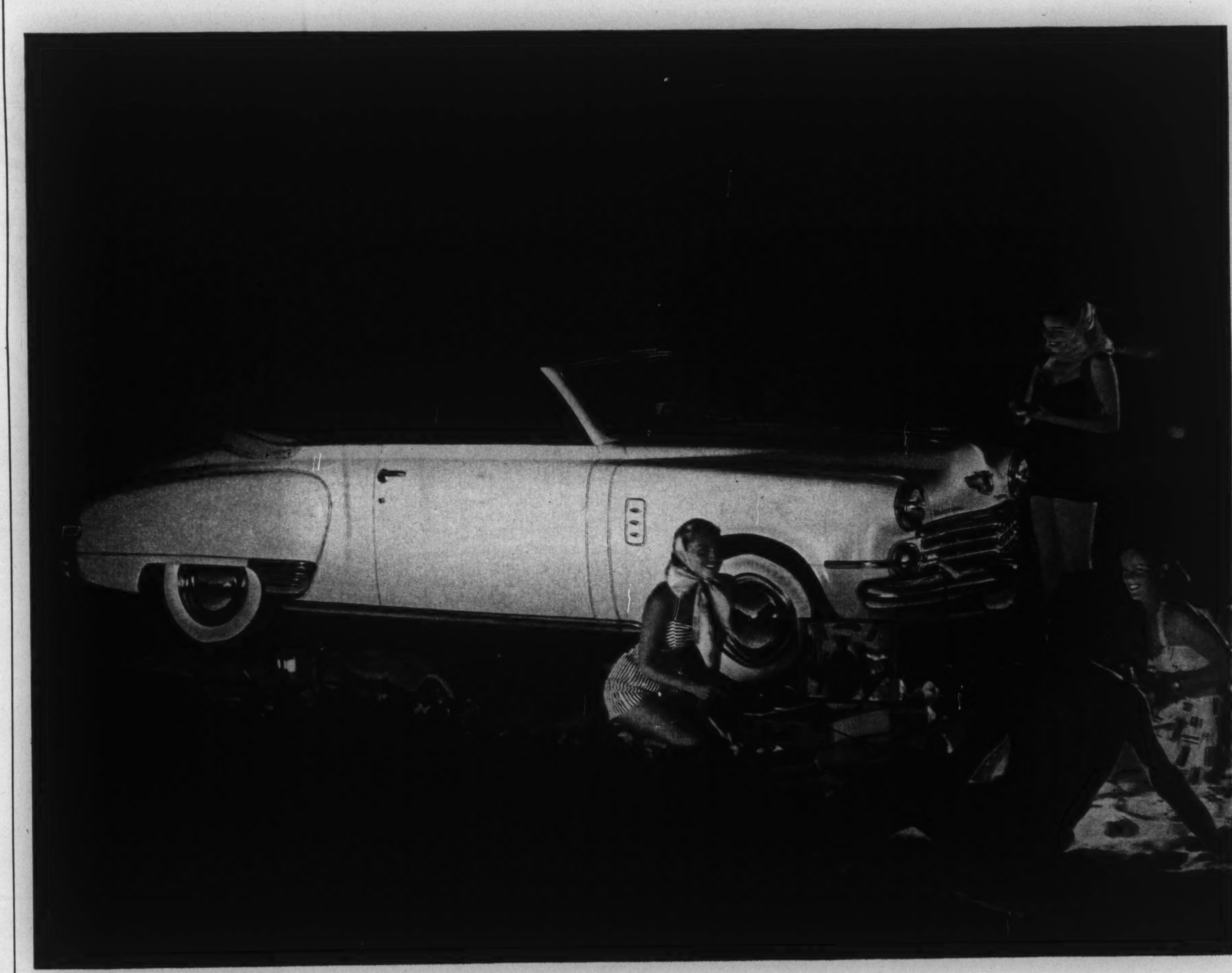
That marriage has never been popular. It became—and if you asked why you would get a hundred different answers—sentiment versus a sovereign.

Given a vote, the handsome Leopold would probably get a handsome majority. But it would be far, perhaps very far, from unanimous. And you can't, the experts argue, start voting on constitutional issues like that of a king.

4. Baudouin is the unknown factor. Some Belgians (they are hard folk to please) complain that, having spent the bulk of his formative years in captivity or exile, he knows little of Belgium or its ways. It is certain that his childhood was tragic and confused. It is equally certain, I believe, that if he should return this summer to take the throne there will be such scenes of rejoicing as even Brussels has not often seen.

What are Prince Baudouin's opinions in the matter? He is reported to have spoken his mind recently too. The Swiss evening paper, *Basler Nechrichten*, said that the 17-year-old prince "categorically refused" to return to Belgium without his father. This refusal, the newspaper said, had been passed on to the Belgian premier during his visit to Leopold in Geneva.

Now that Michael has gone from Rumania there are only seven monarchies left in Europe. I believe that the Belgian kingdom will, however this crisis is settled, expand into another proud era.



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THE WORLD TODAY

1948 Looms as Year of Decision Two-Year Peace Plan Emerging

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

AMIDST the uncertainty surrounding all European developments, the danger fast growing in the Middle East, the confusion spreading throughout Asia, and the predictions of another war, one can at last see the emerging outlines of a positive program to stabilize and consolidate the free world. It is the possibility that a good start may be made on this program that marks 1948 as the postwar year of decision.

Some prophets, such as wise and experienced Bernard Baruch and bold-thinking Harold Stassen, put the goal of relative peace and stability as no further than two years away, *providing a real effort is made*. This seems on the optimistic side; or more likely they have thought it necessary to set a goal which would not seem too remote for the average person.

One recalls the estimate of a three-year duration given out by the British Cabinet at the beginning of the war. That seemed like a long, hard pull at the time. Yet it turned out to be just half the actual length of the war. Would not our people have been dismayed had they been told in 1939 they would have to work, endure and sacrifice for *six* long years?

On the whole it is probably wise to set this two-year period, in which peace can be won, as the war was, by an exceptional effort; and it is very good that at last a definite program is presented, which people can set themselves to achieve. *A two-year Plan for Peace*—there is something to stir all the people of the free world, if it were developed into more definite form and presented inspiringly by the only leader with the necessary prestige, the President of the United States. As it is, we accept even the first indications of a positive program with relief, for nothing is worse than to flounder on in uncertainty and confusion.

The elements of this program, all of them in view but not yet officially fitted together, are these: the maintenance of strong military checks against further Soviet expansion in three key areas of the world; the Marshall Plan to aid the economic recovery of the remaining free countries of Europe; the British plan for a Union of Western Europe; the reaffirmation by the workers of the Western world of their faith in the free system by their widespread movement to oust Communists from trade union control; and the growing impetus to reform the United Nations, eliminate the veto and provide it with an effective policing power.

Though all of these are under way at present, there is a certain priority among them, and the Marshall Plan is the key to the whole program. It is necessary, first, to enable the plan to go ahead at all, to contain the expansionist efforts of the Soviet Russians, who, suddenly relieved of the pressure exerted on them for decades by Germany and Japan, are all-out to exploit the misery and confusion left by the war, and spread their deadly combination of imperialism and communism as far as they can in this moment of historic opportunity.

First, Containment

To this end our military strength is being maintained in three key areas, Germany and Austria, the Mediterranean and Middle East, and Japan and Korea. In Germany it acts as a buffer between Russia's intimidating power and the still floundering states of Western Europe. General Clay says quietly that we are staying in Berlin, even if our garrison there has to be supplied by air; and I notice that a "routine" flight of B-29's has just gone over to Germany, "for training purposes."

Even more determined and impressive is the strengthening of the Anglo-American position in the Mediterranean. Here our sea-air-power, so recently stressed by Admiral Nimitz, is able to exert a quiet but firm pressure all along the southern flank of Europe and deep into the Middle East. The strength of the American fleet in the Mediterranean is impressive, with a giant aircraft-carrier, three cruisers and 10 destroyers, and a contingent of marines with full landing equipment. But far more impressive is the fact that it commits the whole enormous strength of the United States.

The reopening of the wartime Mellaha air base near Tripoli, for the stated purpose of serving as a transport stop on the way to Athens and Dahran brings with it the reminder that this latter air field, in Saudi Arabia just opposite Bahrein Island on the Persian Gulf and one of the largest in the world when it was finished after the war, still could prove a vital factor in Middle Eastern strategy.

A Grave Loophole

The British announcement that most of the troops being removed from Palestine this summer will be shifted to nearby Cyprus, promises the maintenance of at least one strong advanced base in the Eastern Mediterranean. And besides all this there is the front-line effort in Greece to prevent a Soviet attempt to over-leap the Dardanelles, and the transfer of American submarines to Turkey to strengthen that country's resistance to Soviet demands to hand over the Straits and a large part of Eastern Turkey.

There is one grave loophole in our Middle Eastern security plan — in Palestine. The British withdrawal is unsettling this whole area, as one can see from recent events in Iraq. And I venture that no one knows, at this date, whether the United Nations can throw together an effective international police force within the next few months, whether there will be some compromise of the partition plan which will halt the Arab war, or whether the situation in Palestine will continue to deteriorate until there rises a world-wide demand for intervention to save the Jewish community. There is an obvious possibility here which the Soviets could exploit to cover a new move into Iran—and that may have been their calculation in favoring the partition of Palestine.

The third critical area which we are holding is Japan-Korea. Our position here does not prevent the Soviets from expanding into China, but it is a more manageable position than China would be, requires smaller resources, and gives at least some stability to the chaotic Far Eastern situation. If it doesn't save China, it at least prevents a Soviet-Japanese combination, which would be as menacing in the Far East as a Soviet-German combination would be in the Western world.

It is often argued that this containment policy is wholly negative. But without the assurance it gives of holding the line somewhere and checking the demoralization of the countries all around the periphery of Russia, the positive steps could not be prepared and carried through. First among these, as is widely recognized, comes the Marshall Plan. And that is not just for the economic problems which it will help solve in Europe but also for the assurance which it will give the entire free world that the United States is taking up her role of leadership and will back them to the hilt.

It has already made the Union of Western Europe practical politics. The offer of Marshall Plan aid last summer brought the sixteen Western European nations together for the

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first time in history to plan their economic development together; and everything that has happened since, the difficulties within each of their countries and the pressure of the Soviet giant on each of them from without, has impressed on them the great advantage of a permanent union. Indeed, events have convinced many Western Europeans that they must unite to survive. Perhaps no lesser compulsion would suffice to overcome old jealousies and the many special interests involved.

"Western Union"

The Low Countries have made the first move, with the customs union "Benelux." Months ago the French and Italians, so recently bitter enemies, began discussion of a customs union between their countries. In November, 14 countries came together in Brussels to consider a customs union for the whole of Western Europe.

Now the British Government, in an historic shift of policy away from holding the balance of power on the Continent, has offered to join a permanent Western Union. It should be noted that if only the British, French, Belgians and Dutch were to join, such a union would be supported by the resources of most of the African continent, as well as Indonesia.

In contrast to the Smuts Plan of 1943, which contemplated such a Western European Union under British leadership as a third world power between Russia and America, this union would now have to develop in the closest association with the United States, through the Marshall Plan.

This holds out the real possibility, actually within the grasp of free men today, of grouping together such a preponderance of power that it could not be challenged by the Soviets with any prospect of success. Perhaps far more: it could give a constructive turn to the development of the modern world, which has sometimes seemed in our generation to be blindly tearing itself to pieces.

Another very important consideration and the final aim of this peace program, is that the stability which such a wide and secure union would give to the political and economic development of the free world would probably raise living standards so much above those in the Soviet-dominated world as to finally refute the Marxist dogma of capitalist collapse, and possibly lead to a modification of the regime inside Russia itself.

The Marshall Plan and the Union of Western Europe would lead the way to the reform of the United Nations. This move is already started. More and more delegates are speaking, as Mr. Lester Pearson did the other day in Toronto, of the need for "like-minded nations" either to join together in a mutual defence pact within the present U. N., or reform the Charter, knowing that Russia would not remain.

I don't think that she would remain, in either case. But neither do I think that the others will go ahead with that "union of the three-quarters" which Mr. Churchill urged in a recent transatlantic broadcast and which I have urged in this column for a full four years, until the passage of the Marshall Plan assures them that the Americans are ready to take the lead and prepared to back them to the hilt.

The Marshall Plan remains the linch-pin in the domestic front. If it goes through, much can be built on it. Not only will certain pressing material problems be solved, but confidence will be increased throughout the free nations. And confidence to go ahead with plans for the future is needed almost more than anything else in many harassed countries today.

People's Capitalism

The Marshall Plan is the vital first move in democracy's counter-offensive. But it isn't the whole of it. Welling up behind it there is the widespread witness, which I mentioned, of the faith of the workers of the western world in the free system. There is an intense study of the economic and social problems of this industrial age; a far more expert approach to them by government; and the acceptance of broad wealth-spreading devices such as the income tax, corporation tax, baby bonus, housing subsidies and higher wages, and security plans such as unemployment insurance and community hospitalization schemes.

There was a time, towards the end of the war, when I wondered whether modern industrial society had not become a Frankenstein, too complex for us to control and headed for destruction. But I now find reassuring evidence in the great amount of study being given to the problem, and the knowledge accumulated in the hard schools of depression and war. I have seen in the public prints and heard around the United Nations sufficient sound ideas to allow us to manage our economy and build an effective world peace organization.

To return to the latter—though really the two are interdependent—there is the outline of an attainable peace program: the Marshall Plan and a great production effort in Canada and the United States, to restore Western Europe and aid its union: and a reformed United Nations, made effective with a veto-less Security Council, International Police Force, Atomic Authority and functioning World Court.

I can't say it *will* be carried out, but I believe that it can be and that we all ought to get behind it with all our might. If you **ask**: "but what can *I* do?", I would say urge your government to put all we can manage into the Marshall Plan (or we will have to put more into armaments in a few years); join your local branch of the United Nations Association, as the best place to bring your weight to bear on reform of the U. N., and give what you can to Aid-the-Children Campaign, the most persuasive One World idea since U. N. R. R. A.

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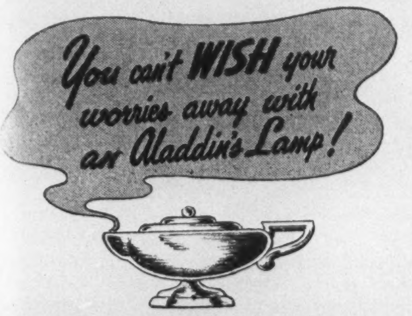
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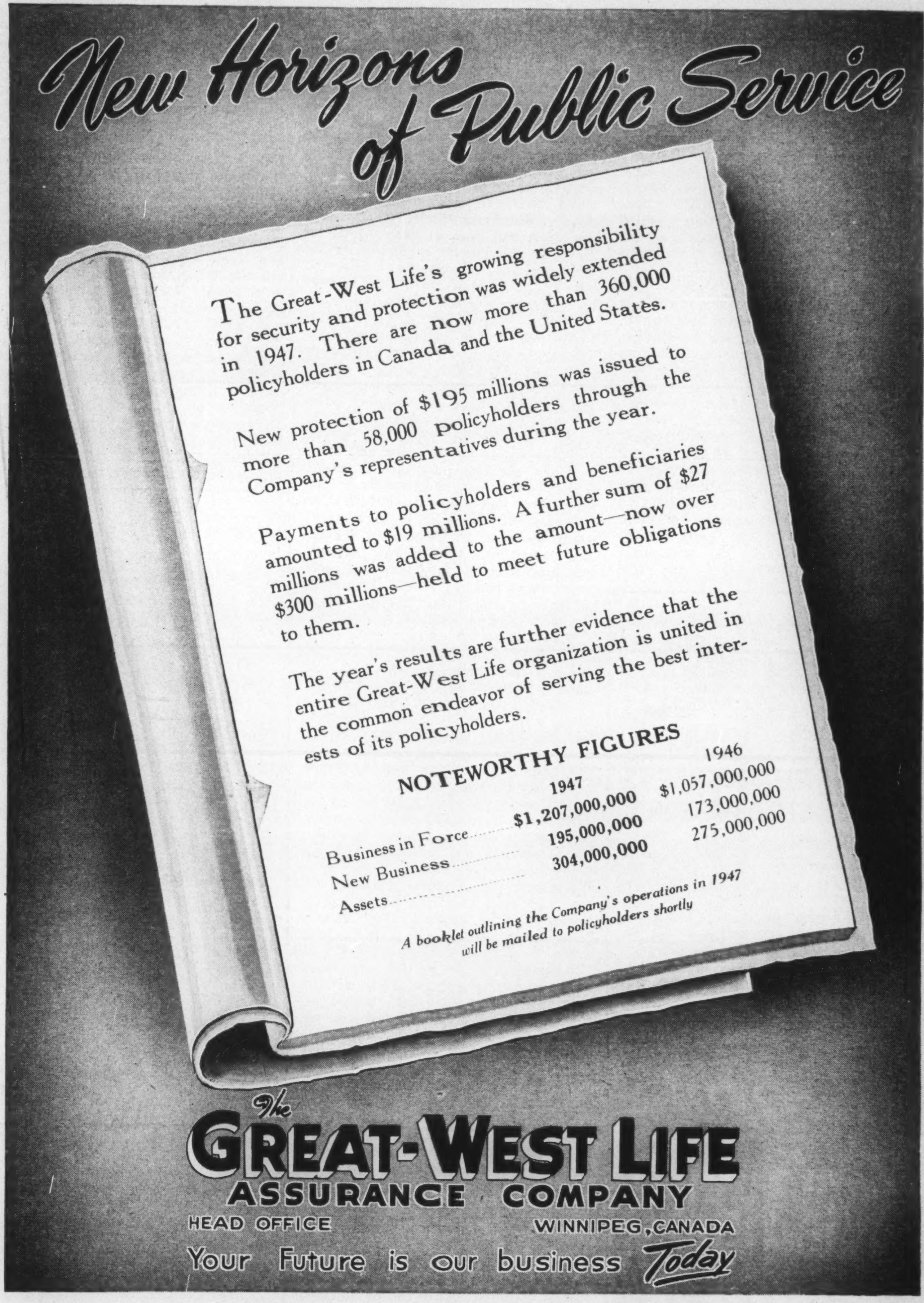
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SPORTING LIFE

A Last Farewell to Sunday Sports

By KIMBALL McILROY

THIS is positively the last time this department gets itself mixed up in the controversy over Sunday Sport. The field's getting too crowded, what with everybody and his brother putting in his two-bits' worth, and very few of them making any sense at all.

Anyway, as Jim Coleman so succinctly puts it, sports on Sunday would just mean more work for anyone who has to watch games for a living. How's a sports writer going to find any time for sitting around at his bootlegger's if he's got to spend all Sunday afternoon out in the nice fresh air?

The only reason we mention the subject at all is that we are in receipt of a letter from our own bootlegger, good old Eddie ("Winks") Winkleman, whom you all probably know. Eddie's letter reads as follows:

"Dear Sport,

"I take my pen in hand to write you on account of something a bunch of us seen in the daily blats the other day, about how some of the fellows in Toronto was getting together to do something about this here sunday sport situation. It said these fellows was clergymen and laymen (who are *they?*) and they was planning to combat any move by the provincial government (that's Drew and the gang, ain't it, Sport?) to ease the regulations on sunday sports.

"I got no idea who these dopes are who ain't got enough sense to leave well enough alone, but I'd like for you to pass the word along the clergymen and so on that they got our support 100 per cent. They're doing a good job and we're for them 100 per cent and you could also tell them who to come to if they should ever want to have these sunday-sport dopes mussed up a little. That might not be a bad idea anyway. You let me have a couple of addresses of the right parties and maybe I and the boys could arrange how they'd meet up with a slight accident.

"YOU remember what almost happened during the war? Here us guys and gals had a real good thing, what with all them soldiers and sailors and what-not being in town on sundays, and what happens? Well, the guys that run the army, they look into the matter and they find not all their boys are spending sunday at the museum, not by a long shot. In fact hardly at all. So they say to themselves Look, let's see if we can't arrange some games and other healthy outdoor amusements to keep our boys out of places where boys shouldn't be if they want to stay healthy long enough to go overseas and get killed.

"Well, Sport, it was a close one. Of course nothing come of it, but you got to admit it was close. So close one guy I know was thinking of turning legitimate. But after a while, what with the end of the war and one thing and another, it all blows over. Business as Usual, as they say. And now what? Some dopes say that we should have sports on sunday afternoon, right out in the open, with the cops looking on even.

"It gives me the shakes to think what it would do to business. Maggie—you know Maggie, Sport—she says she might just as well close up for the week-ends and buy all the girls tickets to the games. And everybody feels pretty much the same way.

"Now don't go getting the idea we're pikers about this thing, either, Sport, because we're not. When we say we're back of these fellows, we mean we're back of them, and we're ready to prove it in the way that counts. You just get talking to them and find out who the check's to be made out to and for how much and let me know. Just so it's not a hunnert grand or anything like that, we'll kick through. After all they're playing on our team and, like I always say, what's a guy good for if he won't help out a pal?

"I'll expect you at the usual time on sunday, Sport.

"your pal,
"Eddie"

Well, there's your letter, Eddie, printed in big black type. I guess that ought to be good for a couple on the house, eh? The good stuff.

As we say, we want no further part of the controversy. We don't own a nickel's worth of stock in any sporting enterprise, nor, contrary to popular opinion, do baseball clubs hand out bundles of cash or even turkeys at Christmastime to writers who advocate Sunday ball.

NO, WE are inclined to agree with Mr. Earl Selkirk, manager of the Toronto Argonauts rugby team, who said, speaking on the issue of the Argos playing Sunday games in Montreal, "What we would gain in money we would lose spiritually." Actually, they wouldn't gain much in money, and the loss would be mainly in the broken bones of tired key players, but that spiritual angle is undoubtedly paramount. It was with this same fine spirituality that the Argos, alone among the Big Four clubs, refused stubbornly to give the erring Frank Filchock a second chance. A great thing, spirituality.

As far as we are concerned, the Lord's Day Alliance people and the advocates of live-and-let-live can beat each other's ears off to their hearts' content. If, as the latter keep urging, the matter is put to a vote, we're not even sure we'd go to the polls, because somewhere, somehow (and this goes a lot deeper than any issue of Sunday Sports) people have got hold of a screwy idea of the functioning of democracy and the meaning of minority rights. The idea that democracy means that the minority must do whatever the majority votes to do is nonsense. Democracy means the protection of the rights of a minority to do anything it pleases so long as its actions don't cause undue hardships to the majority.

There are probably more non-Shakespeare-readers than there are Shakespeare-readers in the country. Therefore, according to the prevailing theory, we should hold a plebiscite on the subject and, if the antis win, pass a law against the reading of Shakespeare.

A silly parallel? Not at all. No more than plebiscites over beverage rooms, for example, or Sunday Sport. If this department's reading Shakespeare, sitting quietly in a beverage room, or attending a baseball game on Sunday could cause any noticeable hardship to any large portion of the citizenry, then we'll gladly eat our Shakespeare, agree to the conversion of all beverage rooms into mission halls, and attend church every Sunday afternoon, if someone will tell us of any place where services are habitually held at that time.

And that's our last statement on Sunday Sport.

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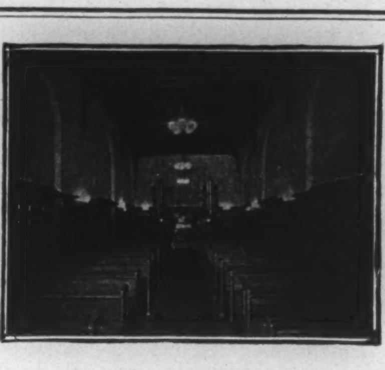

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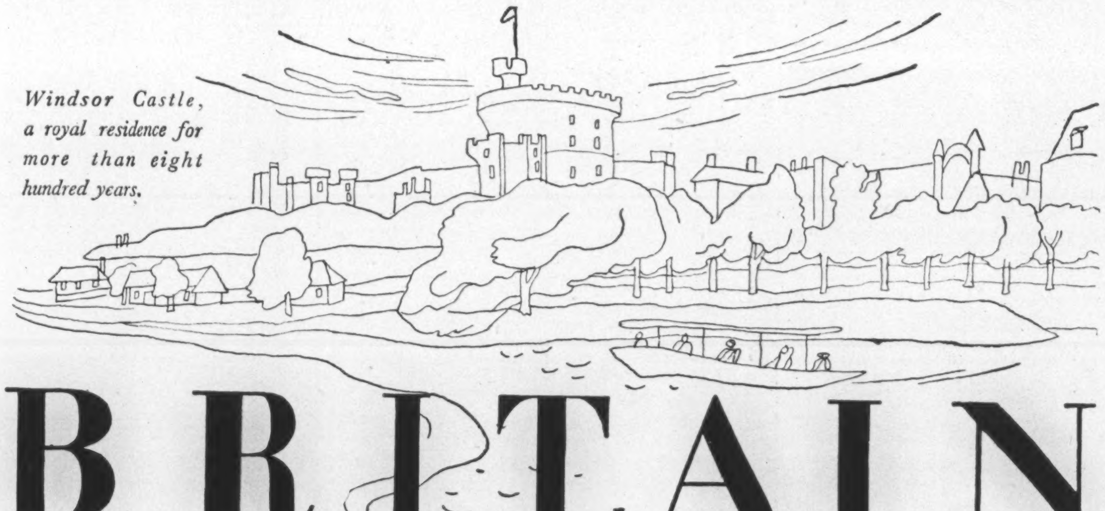

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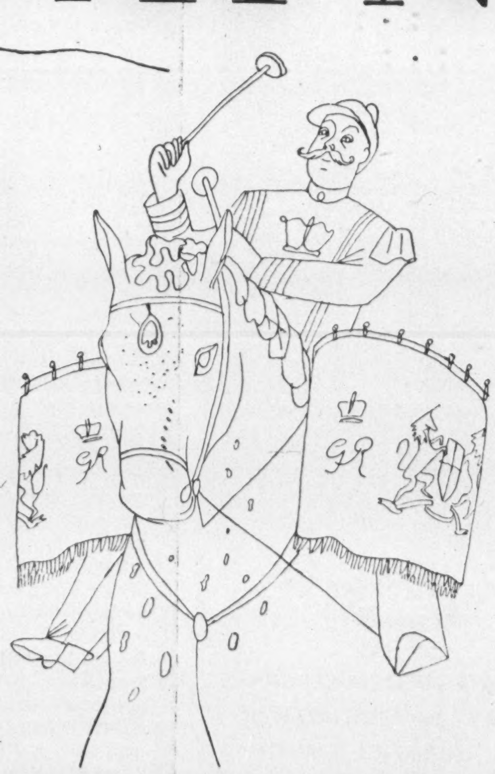

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Aesthetics of Worship Changed; Restoration of the Chancel

By B. K. SANDWELL

GREAT changes in the aesthetics of worship have taken place in most of the non-Roman communions in the last forty years, but none has been more striking than the restoration of the chancel in the architecture (and consequently the liturgy) of the United Church of Canada. This change is discussed and recorded in a richly illustrated volume entitled "The Chancel: Before and After" just issued by the United Church Publishing House, Toronto ($2), and written by W. M. Birks, whose chief aim is to show those congregations which still suffer from Victorian architecture how "a conventicle or an auditorium may become a sanctuary." It is apparently no longer necessary to present argument to show that it *ought* to do so.

The over-emphasis of the Victorian period, in the more evangelical churches, on the pulpit, the organ and the choir has given place with almost startling suddenness to the focussing of attention on the communion-table, which architecturally cannot always now be distinguished from an altar, though its liturgical function is probably different. The book is almost wholly devoted to what may without undue irreverence be termed the face-lifting operations undergone in the past quarter-century by a score of great and small evangelical churches in Canada, with one or two specially startling examples from the United States.

The delusion that organ pipes are a suitable adornment for the main vista of a church cannot be blamed on the evangelical bodies alone, for there are actually Anglican cathedrals in England in which they are mounted on the rood-screen; but the practice of building up a sort of stage back-drop composed of a huge mass of organ-pipes on top, a choir-loft with the choir facing its "audience," and then a platform pulpit on which the minister if so inclined could tramp up and down to accentuate the points of his sermon—this practice, terribly common in evangelical churches, was impossible for even the lowest-church Anglicans because of the tradition that the communicants must come to the altar rail to receive the elements direct from the clergy, and the Church of England was thus preserved from the worst of the architectural deformations that occur when the preacher or the double-quartet choir or both together become the chief centre of interest.

Expression of Belief

It should be observed here that the focussing of interest on the preacher alone was much less detrimental, architecturally speaking, than the inclusion of the organ and musicians in the spotlight. The Presbyterians, whose lack of enthusiasm for the "kist o' whustles" lasted long into the nineteenth century, perfected a style of pulpit architecture which was the natural expression of their belief that the chief element in worship was the expounding of the Word, and which blended admirably with the side galleries of the "classical" churches of the time. The composite organ-and-choir-and-pulpit design was quite a different matter, and in its extreme forms led to the erection of churches which were hardly to be distinguished from theatres except by the lack of a box-office. The true chancel style of architecture is scarcely compatible with side galleries, and in some of the reconstructions depicted in this book the galleries have been eliminated; but such radical structural changes are not always possible.

The popularity of galleries was largely a result of the desire for great seating capacity (owing to the fast increasing size of cities) combined with a limited floor area, imposed by the difficulty of roofing. Since 1900 the enormous increase in the carrying power of steel structure has made it possible to enlarge the roofed area to any desired size, and the advent of the microphone enables the human voice to fill any space without difficulty, so that large galleries are pretty sure to go out of fashion.

The architectural changes which Mr. Birks advocates are inseparably associated with liturgical changes which are going on at the same time, and which are bringing the public worship of the evangelical churches constantly closer to that of the Anglican communion. Mr. Birks notes that "some Protestant churches have a set of dossals" (hanging drapery behind the table) "and antependia to be used in rotation (blue, purple or white) for Easter, Christmas or Communion Sundays and weddings." This is a very moderate statement; there are actually in Canada some United Church churches which follow strictly the seasonal changes of color employed by the more ritualistic Anglican churches—and probably identical with those prescribed by the Roman liturgy.

The whole process seems inevitably destined to result in a marked increase in the symbolic importance, and probably also the frequency, of the celebration of communion. It is impossible to make the communion table the central feature of the building and the focus of the service, without inviting its more frequent and more ceremonious use. It is an interesting question whether the practice of transmitting the elements to the communicants while still in their pews is not likely to give way to the more traditional procedure of summoning the communicants to the altar rail though that will be a more difficult change to bring about.

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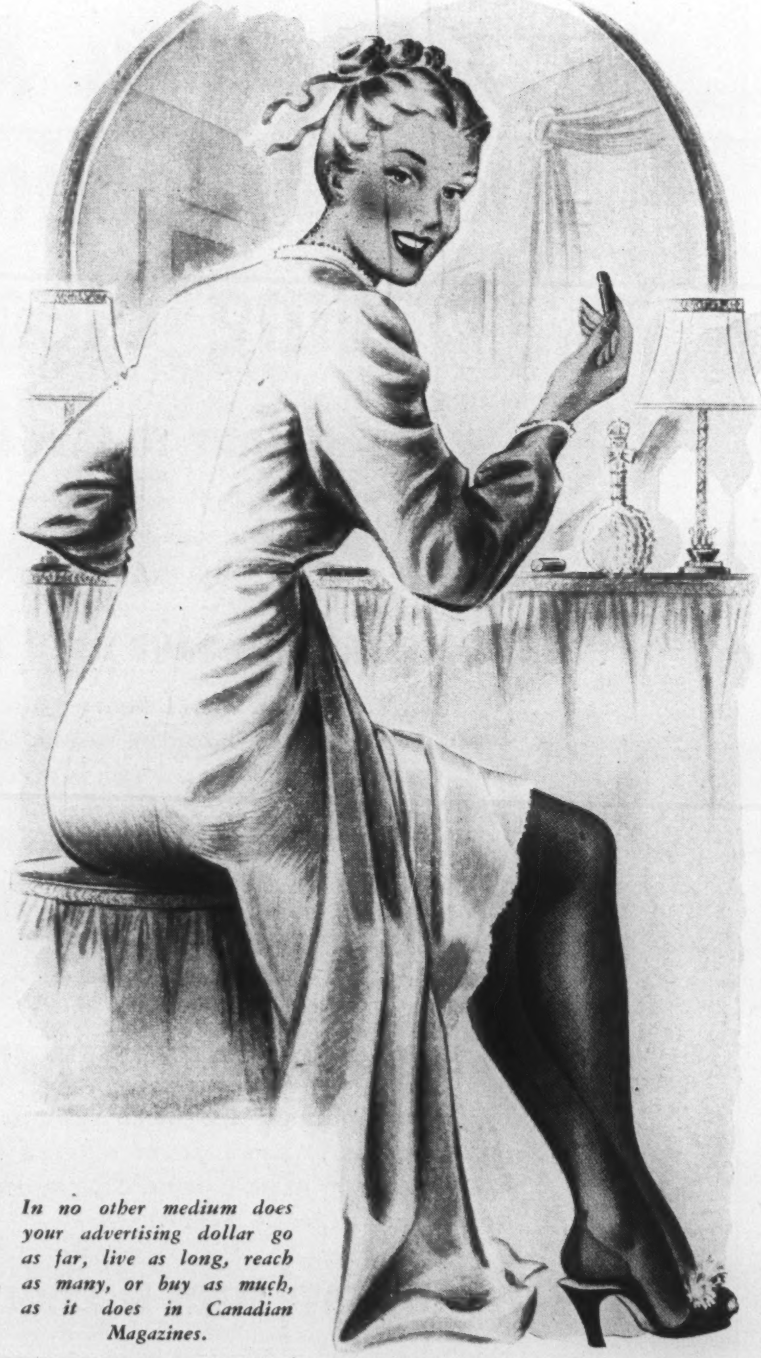

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What Becomes of India With "Babu" Dead?

By GLENN KEITH COWAN

Gandhi represented the foremost stumbling block to those Hindus who refused to tolerate the Moslems. What will his death mean to the future of India? Will there be further bloodshed or will "Babu's" martyrdom signal a wave of tolerance and compassion over India and Pakistan? A Canadian who was stationed in India during the war and interviewed Gandhi and other leaders, estimates the effect of the recent assassination.

THE whole world lost a supreme guiding light when three assassin's bullets felled a frail little dark man in the gardens of beautiful Birla House, New Delhi.

Almost the last Indian home I visited before returning to Canada was that same mansion. Admiring its richly appointed rooms and wide terraced lawns none of us that day suspected the awful tragedy that would be perpetrated there two years later.

To India it was the greatest possible tragedy. How great can be realized in a brief study of the saintly leader's influence.

"What will we do when Babu dies?" I heard that asked by great and small two years ago throughout the breadth of India's sad continent. The ordinary Hindu worshipped Gandhi. They called him affectionately, "Babu" which means "Poppa," or "Mahatma" which is "Great Soul."

Haloed pictures of the Mahatma were for sale in the market-places. None of the top ranking Indian figures from Nehru down dared stand out long against something Gandhi seriously wanted. They knew his power. A Gandhi fast could quickly move millions against the person or persons who had prompted the Mahatma's anger. And thus, in this twentieth century ruled a great man whose sole power was the affection of millions of people which he had won by loving them, and the strength of his own spiritual convictions.

Those of us who met him will not quickly forget the experience. To step into a room where he sat cross-legged on the floor was to step from turmoil into tranquility. His eyes were kindly, yet keen as a blade to trace every shade of thought and meaning in a conversation. Humor was not lacking. A friend of mine went to stay with him for a week. "Share my bed with me," Gandhi smiled. "It is the largest in the world." My friend slept that week on the bare Indian earth.

When He Sulked

Being human Gandhi had his faults. He could be terribly wrong in judgment, as in 1942 when he convinced himself and others that the Japs would quickly conquer India. Sometimes his spirituality gave way to a sharp temper, or to several days of sulking when his friends opposed him. But these detractions altered little the straight line of his life's intent, to prove to his nation and the world that life can only find peace and the nations harmony as men live out the convictions of the spirit and reject the selfish motivations of materialism.

"Babu is finished." What will it mean for India?

On the positive side Gandhi's rich spiritual teachings have unquestionably tempered and moulded the thinking of millions, including most of the leaders of India. Even more, his own life will be the inspiration of generations to come. And Indians will study his sayings and teachings because he sought to do and to live them.

Politically, Hindu India has lost the only visible unifying force which held the Congress Party together. And Greater India has lost its strongest hope of bringing reconciliation between Hindus and Moslems. The Congress Party arose with a single purpose, the winning of independence.

A Party Split?

In its ranks, united by this purpose, sat free economy industrialists and hide-bound socialists. Nehru himself told me that once independence was achieved the party would split into a conservative and a labor section.

Gandhi's conciliating influence kept the extremists on both sides from forcing the issue the minute independence came. The nation's immediate problems flared up so viciously—rioting, migrations into and from Pakistan—that a split in the present strong government would have meant further dislocation and unsettling.

His death may well speed the inevitable split in the Congress Party with what results no one can foresee. Nehru will certainly lead the Socialist force and most probably Sardar Patel the conservative faction.

Sincere Indian leaders are working hard to maintain Congress unity until the new government can become soundly established and some of the most grievous national problems met.

Gandhi's teachings forbid hatred. He himself lived free of this ancient and modern curse. But not all Hindus have loved him for it. When Britain first took control of India, the warlike Mahratta Hindu peoples, then in power, had almost pushed the Mohammedans' forces out of India proper and I heard several historically conscious Hindus suggest with feeling that had Britain left them alone no Mohammedan problem would exist today.

The Hindu Mahasabha Party from which the assassin came, although not widely popular, has been openly vocal in its demand for warfare with the Moslems. Its members come from among the extreme orthodox Hindus who hate the encroachment of western culture and particularly the widespread Mohammedan influence. They match on the Hindu side, the fierce partisanship of Jinnah's Moslems.

The fact of India's overwhelming Hindu majority (nearly 5 to 1) also encouraged many holding anti-Moslem resentments that an easy victory would be possible over the age-old enemy and Pakistan could be returned to India. They have never agreed to partitioning.

Gandhi represented their foremost stumbling block. He called for non-violence and tolerance of the Moslem people and men and leaders responded. His death by one of their number will certainly mean the end of Mahasabha's effective influence. They sowed hatred and now must reap the harvest of bitterness.

We can only pray that Gandhi's sad martyrdom will be the signal for a wave of tolerance and compassion over India and Pakistan. But no one must underrate the bitterness stimulated by the recent killings and forced migrations. The terrible dislocation has affected relatives and friends of millions of Indian families.

Meanwhile, sadness grips the whole nation. Babu is dead. Countless Indians feel they have lost the dearest person they know. One could say that the last three decades of India's history have been the story of one man. What he stood for will surely strongly affect their future history.

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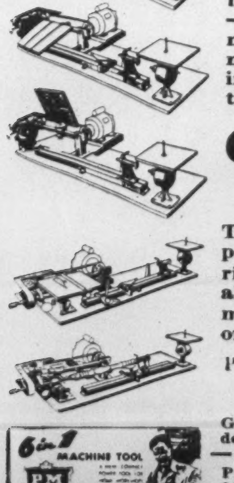

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Steinbeck's Tale of Simple Folk Has Quality of Universality

THE PEARL—by John Steinbeck—*Macmillans—$2.25.*

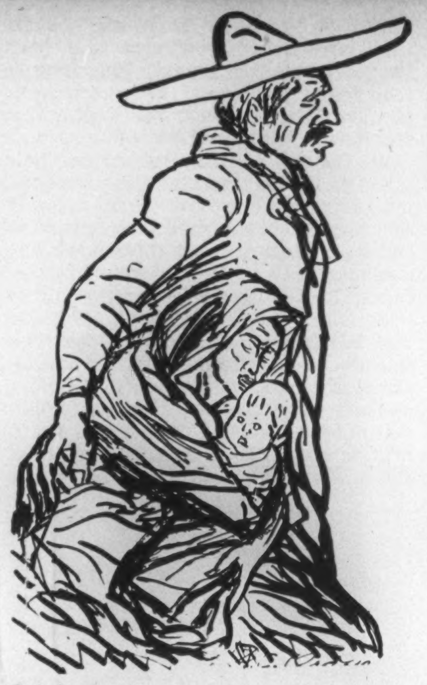
ALTHOUGH "The Pearl" antedates "The Wayward Bus" in the Steinbeck writing chronology, the other-way-round presentation in book form will lead most readers to the conclusion that the author has returned to his main theme after a somewhat eccentric journey on wheels. Humanity—sometimes viewed cynically and almost bitterly—has always been the artistic concern of Steinbeck; Steinbeck in "The Pearl" now does his tender best for humanity.

The structure which he embellishes with his clean and moving prose is taken from an old Mexican folk tale which has captured the quality of universality. The base of the structure is simple and solid—how sudden and great wealth corrupts not only the possessor but the whole world in which he lives—but in addition, from this base there arises an intertwining fabric which encompasses almost everything in the way of human relationship. The emotional sweep ranges from the solid affection of family life, through greed and intolerance to the brutal reality of violent death and murder. As with most folk stories which have survived through the centuries "The Pearl" is both simple and complete. Given the magic of Steinbeck's writing, it is lifted into the realm of potent and enduring fiction.

Kino the fisherman, Juana his wife and Coyotito the baby, are the people on the economic fringe of life selected by fate for the demonstration of eternal truths. When Coyotito was bitten by a scorpion, the village doctor "of a race which for nearly four hundred years had beaten and starved and robbed and despised Kino's race, and frightened it too", naturally refused treatment because Kino had no money to pay. Refused with contempt, until the news came to him next day that Kino had discovered the pearl of the world among the oyster beds; then the doctor even saw fit to visit in person the shack in which Kino and Juana and Coyotito lived.

Like a Sin

Soon came the marketing of the great pearl to the three dealers of the village, who were in reality only one dealer because they had the same employer. And because Kino vaguely sensed that he was to be cheated and refused the offers, there followed swiftly the vicious and murderous attempts at robbery in the night, when Kino became a slayer of men in protecting his wealth. Juana was the first to sense the evil in the great pearl—"like a sin. It will destroy us." Kino himself brutally prevented her effort to throw it back into the sea. But when he found his fishing canoe, his only worldly possession of value before the pearl, with its bottom stove in and when he found his shack ransacked and burned to the ground, he knew that the village held nothing more of peace for him.



Original drawing by the famous Mexican artist Jose Clemente Orozco, one of the five full-page illustrations for "The Pearl" by John Steinbeck.

But Kino had given up neither his dreams of wealth nor the pearl itself—he was a man and he could defy the evil things. The little family trekked away into the wilderness on the way to another place where the pearl would realize its value; only one day passed before the trackers were on their trail. Death struck four times—first at little Coyotito—before Kino and Juana turned back to their village.

"They were not walking in single file, Kino ahead and Juana behind, as usual, but side by side. The sun was behind them and their long shadows stalked ahead and they seemed to carry two towers of darkness with them . . . . Her wide eyes stared inward on herself. She was as remote and as removed as Heaven. Kino's lips were thin and his jaws tight, and the people say that he carried fear with him, that he was as dangerous as a rising storm. The people say that the two seemed to be removed from human experience; that they had gone through pain and had come out on the other side; that there was almost a magical protection about them. And those people who had rushed to see them crowded back and let them pass and did not speak to them.

Dark Residue

"And when they came to the water's edge they stopped and stared out over the Gulf . . . . She looked at the pearl in his hand for a moment and then she looked into Kino's eyes and said softly, 'No, you'. And Kino drew back his arms and flung the pearl with all his might."

So Steinbeck tells his tragic tale of how "the essence of pearl mixed with the essence of men and a curious dark residue was precipitated". It is Steinbeck at his best, without sex, without pretense and with much humility. "The Pearl" will live in the minds of men long after "The Wayward Bus" has scuttled over the horizon of memory.

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Balance Sheet, December 31, 1947

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		$ 105,826.02
Mortgages on Real Estate		12,575,985.72
Agreements for Sale		491,623.38
Loans on Policies		885,765.16
Bonds and Debentures (Book Value)		4,146,824.69
Stocks (Book Value)		131,449.17
Cash on Hand and in Banks		36,065.66
Interest Accrued		72,676.65
Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)		228,303.48
TOTAL ASSETS		$18,674,519.93

LIABILITIES

Policy and Annuity Reserves	$15,204,068.00
Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims	278,055.00
Amounts Left with Company at Interest	758,379.00
Premiums Paid in Advance	12,640.85
Interest Paid in Advance	390.04
Taxes, Expenses and Accounts Due and Accrued	49,029.29
Other Liabilities	65,453.19
Staff Pension Funds	147,818.00
Dividends Allotted to Policyholders	62,705.00
Investment and Contingency Reserves	700,000.00
CAPITAL PAID IN	327,155.00
SURPLUS	1,068,826.56
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$18,674,519.93

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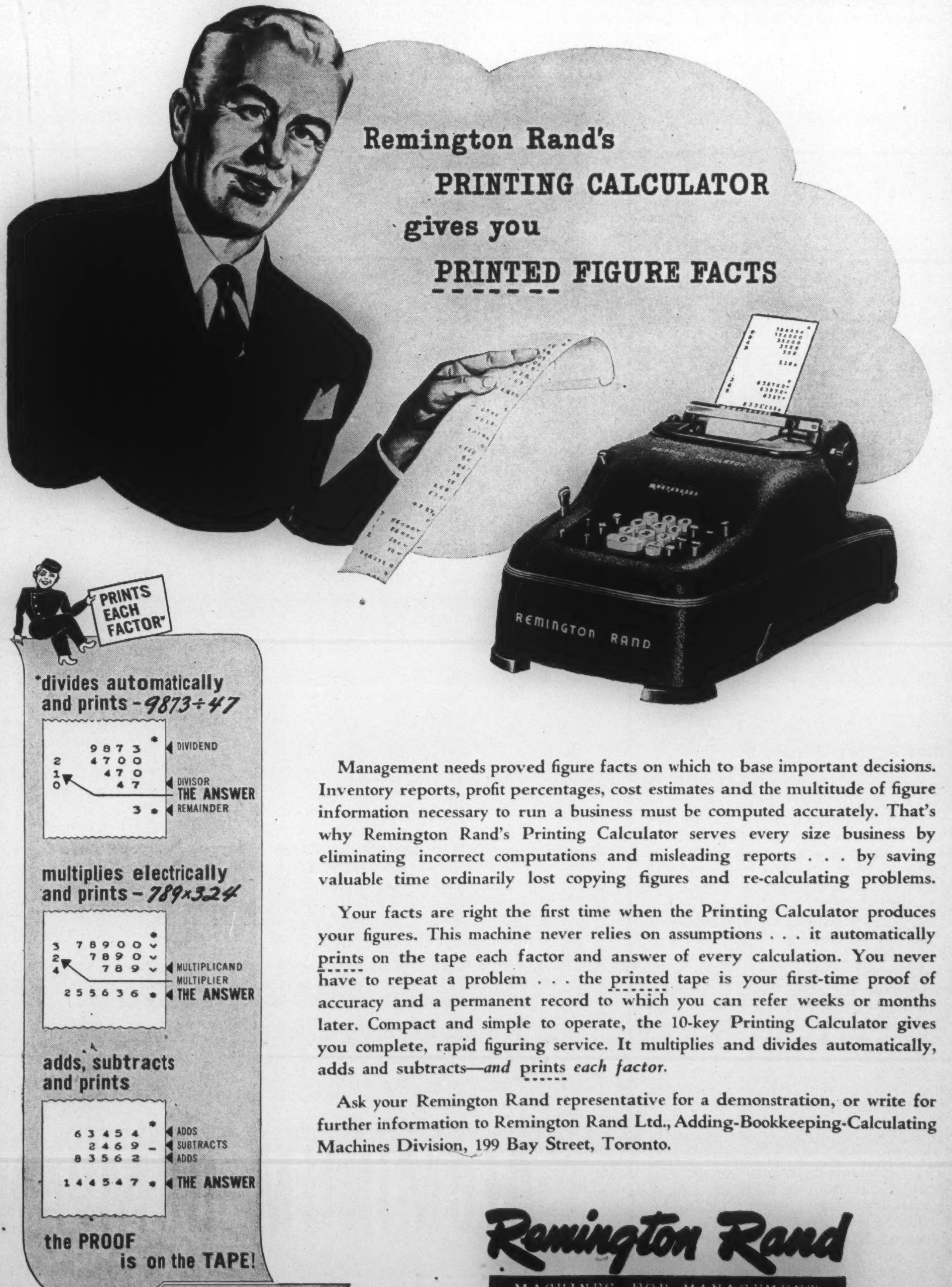

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BOOKS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

Lippmann, Byrnes and Beloff on "Cold War" and Soviet Policy

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE COLD WAR—by Walter Lippmann—*Musson—$1.25.*

SPEAKING FRANKLY — by James F. Byrnes—*—Musson—$4.00.*

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF SOVIET RUSSIA—by Max Beloff—*Oxford—$4.00.*

In reviewing Walter Lippmann's "The Cold War" I am reminded of a sally of Hector McNeil's at the recent U.N. session. The able young Scottish parliamentarian, facing the fiery young Yugoslav delegate, only two or three seats away, remarked in his winning way that "Dr. Bebler speaks very ably and is usually well-documented, but perhaps he was not at his best today."

"The Cold War" seems to me one of the weakest arguments Lippmann has put forward in a long time. He just seems to me to be entirely off the beam here. His aim is to blast the policy of firm containment of Soviet Russia advocated in the brilliant article on Soviet Conduct by "X," since revealed to be George Kennan, head of the Planning Committee of the State Department.

Picking up only a few sentences of Kennan's exposé, Lippmann argues that the United States cannot possibly succeed in containing Soviet expansion all around a vast perimeter, leaving the latter the initiative, trying to bolster weak and unnatural allies such as Greece, Turkey, Iran and China, and not able to count on even the British, French, Dutch or Scandinavians as "firm members of a democratic coalition."

Now Lippmann's policy would be to concentrate all of the United States diplomatic efforts on securing an agreement with the Soviets for both sides to withdraw their troops from Europe. What does he think American policy has been trying to do, in negotiating European peace treaties for the past two and a half years? And how does he propose to get the Soviets to do this?

A Curious Argument

It may be, as he says, that the Western European countries remember Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to contain Hitler by guaranteeing Poland, but I think that a lot of people also remember Mr. Chamberlain's pathetic faith in a piece of paper signed by a dictator who promised that he wouldn't go any further. Hasn't American policy been through that phase? Didn't Mr. Roosevelt get similar pieces of paper from Stalin, in the Atlantic Charter, and the Moscow and Yalta Agreements?

Lippmann warns that we "must not deceive ourselves that we stand at the head of a world-wide coalition of democratic powers in *our* conflict (my italics) with Soviet Russia." Here is where I stand exactly opposite to Lippmann. It is not just a U.S. conflict with the Soviet Union, as rival great powers. It is a conflict of every nation which has a Communist fifth column active in it, against the state which fosters and commands these alien forces. And the only solid hope of peace which I can see is for the United States to place itself, precisely, "at the head of a world-wide coalition of democratic forces" in a reformed U.N.

After all, Lippmann doesn't even say what the "cold war" is about. What is at issue between the United States and Communist Russia and her satellites and followers? If it is the area of freedom in the world, the U.S. trying to maintain and increase it, the Soviet Union trying to shrink it, there is no hint of that here. Nor is there more than the barest mention of the Marshall Plan, the new constructive phase of American policy. The whole argument is directed against the Truman doctrine, operating at present in Greece and Turkey.

But, lo and behold! Before we have received Mr. Lippmann's bound volume of his "Cold War" articles, he has come back from Europe with the revelation that the "cold war" has been won. "The Soviets have lost it, and they know it." Foolishly, the United States is continuing to fight it, when the time has come for "fruitful negotiations" to get the Soviet troops out of Europe.

Unfortunately, Mr. Molotov does not seem to have been apprised by his government of this.

Nor does it seem that the Communists in France and Italy, in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece, or in Czechoslovakia, have been told that the "cold war" is over. The fact is that the "cold war" has become a good deal hotter since Mr. Lippmann said it was over, and won by us.

His "policy" is nothing but the policy of Yalta and Munich, to get a promise from a dictator. And even if the dictator honored the promise (while declaring in his textbook for Communists everywhere that any deceit is justifiable as a means to the end), the Red Army would only be back behind the Soviet frontier, the satellite armies, armed with Russian arms, trained by Soviet instructors and bound by 20-year treaties, would still hold Eastern Europe, the Communists might hold France and Italy, and American troops would be on the other side of a broad ocean. Mr. Lippmann will certainly have to do better than that.

Education of James Byrnes

James Byrnes, "Speaking Frankly" —and he does—explains just how and why we have failed to negotiate the kind of agreement with Russia for which Lippmann still yearns. I could easily fill these pages from this one book alone, but will assume that everyone who is following this greatest issue of our time will make a point of getting hold of this invaluable catalogue of dearly-bought experience.

To take from its 325 pages of fine type only the parts dealing with the attempts to write a treaty for Germany, one would think that Byrnes' story of the negotiations for a 25 to 40-year treaty guaranteeing German disarmament would have discouraged Mr. Lippmann in his hopes that a solution is to be found thus.

Stalin acclaimed it, in a Christmas Eve dinner conversation two full years ago, as "the best proposal he had yet heard." "If you decide to fight for such a treaty, you can rely on my full support," he declared. Byrnes drafted the proposed treaty and sent copies to the other three powers in February '46.

The British and French quickly accepted it, with the provision that they would have amendments to suggest. But at three successive Foreign Ministers' Conferences, and the Paris Peace Conference, during the year, Mr. Byrnes could not make an inch

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of headway with it. Molotov had ever new and evasive reasons why the time was not ripe to discuss it, always proclaiming that disarmament had not gone far enough in the western zones of Germany, yet always unwilling to have a disarmament survey carried out in all zones.

The real difficulty was, as Byrnes' documents show, the Soviets had decided by mid-year 1946 to come out with a new policy for Germany. Molotov enunciated this at the close of the Big Four Conference in Paris on July 10, 1946, clung to it stubbornly all through the recent London Conference, and Byrnes believes it represents the true Soviet aims in Germany.

Soviets Switch on Germany

The Soviet Foreign Minister presented the Western powers as following the Morgenthau Plan of turning Germany into a "potato patch," and the Soviet Union as the great protector of a decent life for Germans, of German unity and the integrity of Germany's frontiers (though the Soviets had lived off the land in their zone, carried out widespread dismantling of industry, railroads and the telephone system, and cut off a quarter of the Reich including the second largest industrial area.

At the same time, while defending the German standard of living from our "Morgenthau" aims, Molotov demanded 10 billion dollars worth of reparations from current production. While protesting against those who would take the Ruhr from Germany, he wanted Russia cut in on a four-power control of its resources and its output. And while calling for immediate setting up of a central German government, he declared that it would take "a number of years" to check the reliability of this government and conclude a peace treaty with it.

Later, in New York, when Byrnes asked Molotov in a man-to-man talk what the Soviet Union really wanted in Germany, Molotov answered briefly that he wanted 10 billions in reparations and a share in the control of the industries of the Ruhr. Byrnes believes that these really are the basic Russian economic aims in Germany. And he is positive that to yield, on the latter point especially, would be to give the Soviets the power to paralyze the recovery of Germany and pursue their own political aims, aided by the misery of the people.

Quoting from our efforts at Yalta and Potsdam to achieve a basis of true cooperation in peace-making with the Soviets, and reviewing the delays and disappointments since then, Byrnes feels that we have been fooled enough and will have to find other ways of making peace than by Big Four agreement under a Soviet veto.

Byrnes' Policy Today

He would have the United States ask the other three powers to join in calling a general peace conference for early '48. If one power should refuse, the others should go ahead.

Once again, the Soviets should be invited to join in the treaty. If they will not, and will not evacuate Eastern Germany, the case should be put before the Security Council. And if the Soviets veto the decision of the Security Council, "measures of last resort" should be taken.

In a chapter reviewing the captured documents on the deals and negotiations of the Soviets and the Nazis in 1939-41, Byrnes concludes that the answer to "what do the Russians really want" is that they still want what they tried on various occasions to get from Hitler.

A book with much further instruction on "what Russia really wants" is Max Beloff's study, sponsored by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, of "The Foreign Policy of Soviet Russia." This first volume carries us only up to 1936, but that is sufficient to give a revelation of how completely and unoriginally the Soviets are hewing today to the old policies of the '30s including some which proved to be disastrously mistaken.

Thus one finds that the recent bitter denunciation by Zhdanov's new "Cominform" of the moderate Social Democrats of Europe follows almost word for word the chief declaration of the 6th Congress of the Comintern in 1928, naming Social Democracy as the irreconcilable enemy, "which represents the agency of the capitalists within the working class."

This is not so surprising when one sees in these pages the same names which are familiar today as Comintern leaders. There is Manuilsky, just losing his dominant position in the Comintern to Dimitrov, in February 1934, depicting Britain — the Britain of Ramsay MacDonald, Baldwin and Chamberlain! — as the chief "war-monger" of those days, just as he is denouncing the United States today. There is Togliatti (then "Ercoli"), now inciting his Italian followers to civil strife. And Thorez, declaring in 1935, as in 1947, that the French Communists must use patriotic slogans; and Browder, urging the same on American Communists.

Perhaps most instructive and encouraging is the documentation, provided in many cases in the Communists' own words, of the tremendous mistakes made in judging situations. Thus Manuilsky's view, presented as the guiding line of policy to the Comintern in 1934, was that Britain was the leader in world reaction, preparing a counter-revolutionary war against the Soviet Union, in which she would use Germany and Japan as the spearheads. The Hitler Revolution, meanwhile, had weakened bourgeois power in Germany, undeceived the German workers of the appeal of the Social Democrats and turned them towards Communism. It was therefore necessary, Manuilsky urged, to intensify the struggle in Germany against the Social Democrats.

That is what the Communists did, as this record shows with an admirable objectivity. Still more devastating is the evidence that the Communists failed entirely to anticipate one of the greatest political phenomena of our time—the rise of fascism—in large part as a reaction to the Communist challenge.

As late as September 1932 the Comintern Plenum declared that "it was a mistake to think that the fundamental process going on at present in Germany is fascism." They finally came round to the idea that a common front with the Social Democrats might be necessary to check Hitler, and were to hold the first meeting to discuss it, on the evening the Reichstag burned! How that mistake paid off, at Dunkirk, Pearl Harbor, Alamein and Normandy, at Warsaw, Moscow and Stalingrad.

That is why one must view as a factor more dangerous than hopeful, the certainty that leaders living in a hothouse atmosphere in the Kremlin, insulated from the currents of true world opinion, and interpreting everything through minds steeped with dogmatic preconceptions, are bound to make further tremendous miscalculations.

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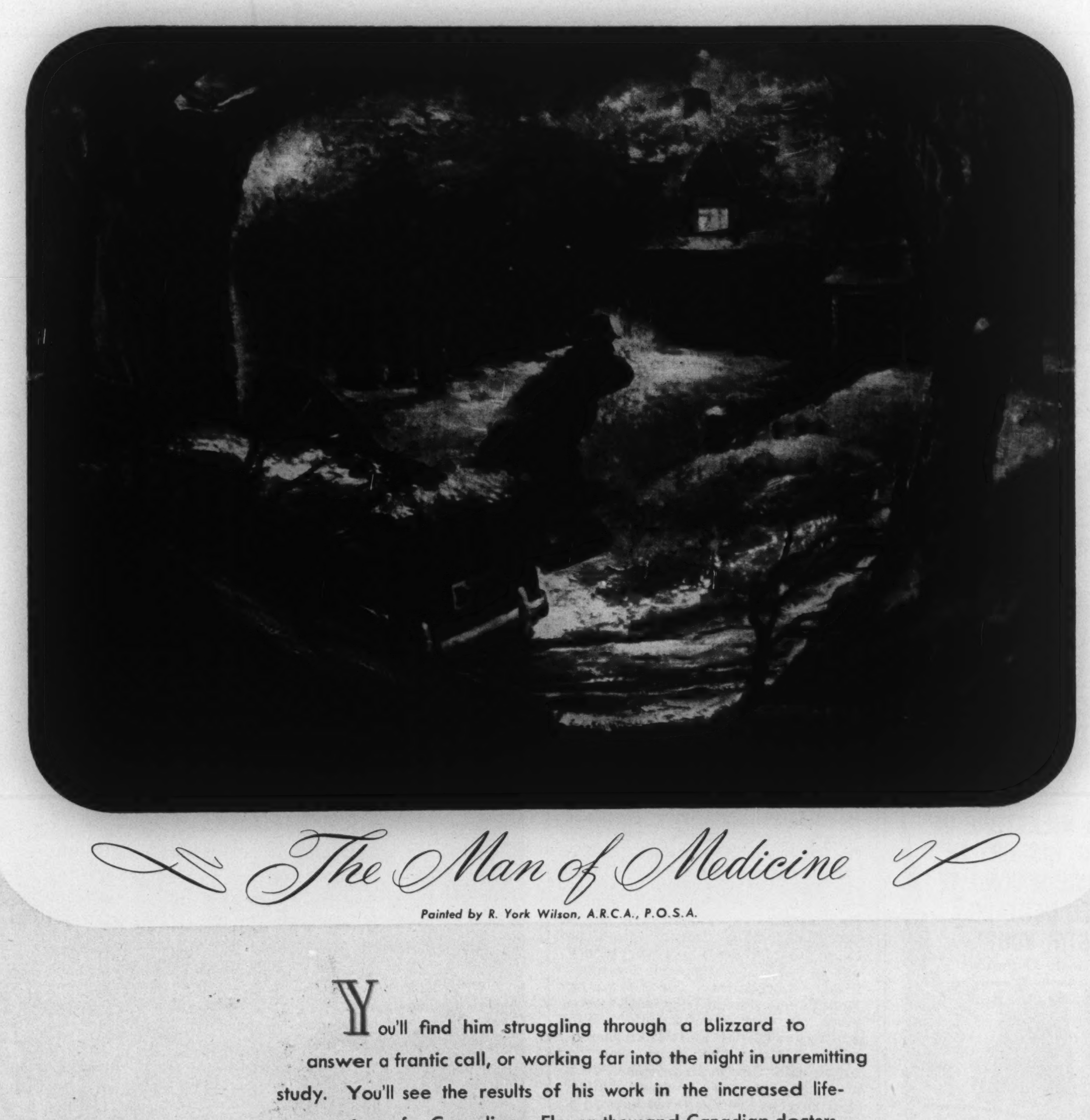

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FILM PARADE

Period Slang for Screen Treated as a Matter of Hit and Miss

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERY decade has its own speech idiom and an oldster with a sharp ear and a long memory should be able to place in approximately its proper frame of time most of the expressions current in American speech over, say, the past twenty or thirty or even forty years. It has always been a surprise that Hollywood which can be careful and even scholarly in the matter of period clothes, décor, music and manners, is invariably slovenly in the handling of period speech. Where, for instance, does "Skidoo twenty-three" come in? (Screen writers are content to place it casually anywhere at all between 1900 and 1920.) When was "Not on your tin-type," the universal negative, and exactly when was "But definitely" the universal positive? When did "So's your old man," flourish, or "lounge-lizard" and its equivalent "cake-eater," or "the old Mazuma" or "Yes, we have no bananas" or, to go as far back as living memory is likely to travel, "'Heavens!' she cried, and waved her wooden leg"?

Idioms of this sort are as sharply evocative as the styles and tunes of the period they helped to create, and some of them have a peculiar comedy value of their own. Yet they are invariably neglected or misplaced. They are passed over even when the original sources are documented and available, as they are, for instance, in the college musical, "Good News", which was a Broadway success of the Twenties.

The current screen version of "Good News" obviously represents a more than usually conscientious effort to deal faithfully with its period. The spry and shapely tunes are still there—"Good News," "Lucky in Love," "The Best Things in Life are Free," "Varsity Drag"—and so are the odd and shapeless evening dresses, long-waisted and knee-high. The peculiar college *moeurs* of the era have been carefully noted—the ukelele strumming, and the rousting about in battered old open Fords chalked with period legends. The producers have even gone so far as to deny themselves the presence of a single anachronistic drum-majorette. But the dialogue as usual is largely hit-or-miss. Some of it recalls the Twenties, and some the Thirties but the larger part belongs to the present day. Apparently the producers couldn't make up their minds which generation of collegians to please and ended up as usual by trying determinedly to please everybody.

Agreeably Scatterbrained

If the picture succeeds it is thanks largely to the old songs, to the partial period accuracy, which is better than none, and to the presence of June Allyson whose competent acting and wistful nice-girl quality are independent of any period. Along with June Allyson are Patricia Marshall, as the campus siren, and Joan McCracken, a volatile girl with a wonderful, stout pair of dancing legs. Peter Lawford plays the football hero with considerable agility, though he looks quite mature enough to figure on the junior faculty. On the whole, "Good News" is worth seeing if it happens to be the sort of picture you are in the mood to see. It is lively, bright-colored and agreeably scatterbrained.

Since the trailer of "The Exile" seemed to indicate that the Douglas Fairbanks Jr. production had been made strictly for the adolescent trade, I took a junior teen-ager along when I went to see it. She responded to it on the whole rather coldly. The sepia tones of the production were disappointing—she belongs to the age-group which demands technicolor as its right—and Douglas Fairbanks Jr.'s acrobatics seemed hardly more exciting than the upper-school exercises in P.T. "Now maybe we'll get some acting," she said hopefully when twenty or more Roundheads cornered Charles II (Douglas Fairbanks) in a theatrical-looking Dutch Inn. The chase that followed, however, turned out to be just an excuse for more lilting acrobatics, the pursuing Roundheads having obviously been given instructions not to interfere in any way with the Fairbanks demonstration. Later the chase was resumed, this time in an ancient Dutch mill, and there were more acrobatics, climaxing in the inevitable duel on a flight of stairs (with Roundhead Henry Daniell).

Eurythmics Added

"The Exile" abounds in grace but it is largely the grace of a day that is dead. It belongs to the period when audiences were still comparatively fresh to the wonder of things moving on the screen and when Fairbanks Sr. moved faster than anybody else. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. is quite as athletic as the elder Fairbanks and has added a special grace-note of his own so that his general style suggests Fairbanks Sr. plus eurythmics. Modern audiences, however, are likely to feel that mere activity is no substitute for action, and that it is no help to add extra flourishes to an over-ornamented frame surrounding emptiness.

SWIFT REVIEW

NIGHTMARE ALLEY. A rather special type of shocker, with Tyrone Power unusually impressive in a renegade role. There is an exceptionally good performance too by Joan Blondell.

THE SECRET LIFE OF WALTER MITTY. Danny Kaye and such odds and ends of the original Thurber story as manage to emerge make this on the whole worth seeing. With Virginia Mayo.

THE TAWNY PIPIT. A gentle-paced but observant and disarming English comedy about how a pair of nesting pipits pushed World War II into the background for the ardent birdlovers of rural England.

DAISY KENYON. Joan Crawford in a dilemma drama so slickly and handsomely produced that you have to look twice to recognize it as routine soap opera. With Dana Andrews, Henry Fonda.

Four of the Canadian composers whose works were played by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at its first all-Canadian concert last week are shown with the conductor, Sir Ernest MacMillan, at the piano, L. to r.: Godfrey Ridout, Prof. Leo Smith, John Weinzweig, Dr. Healey Willan.

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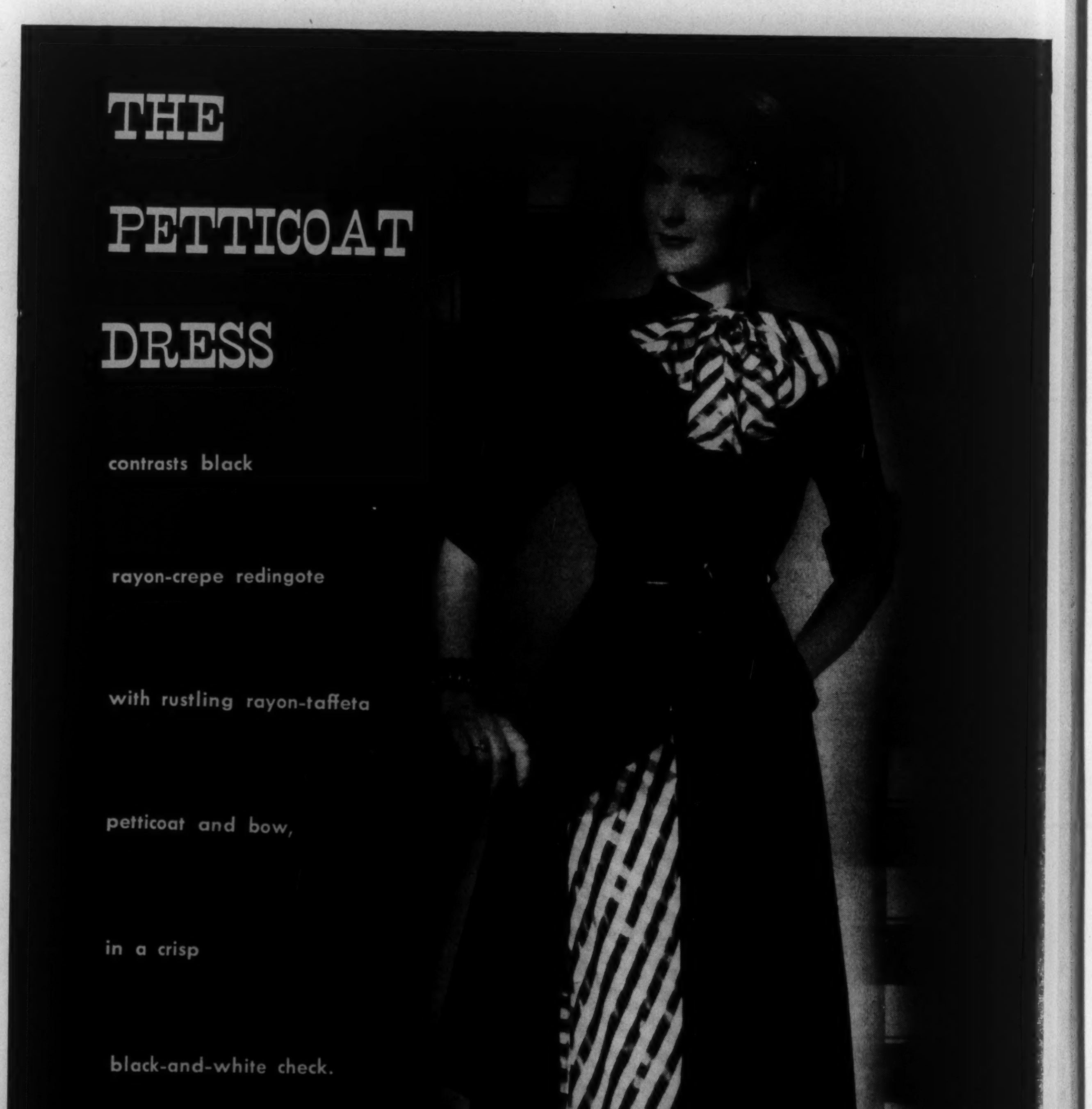

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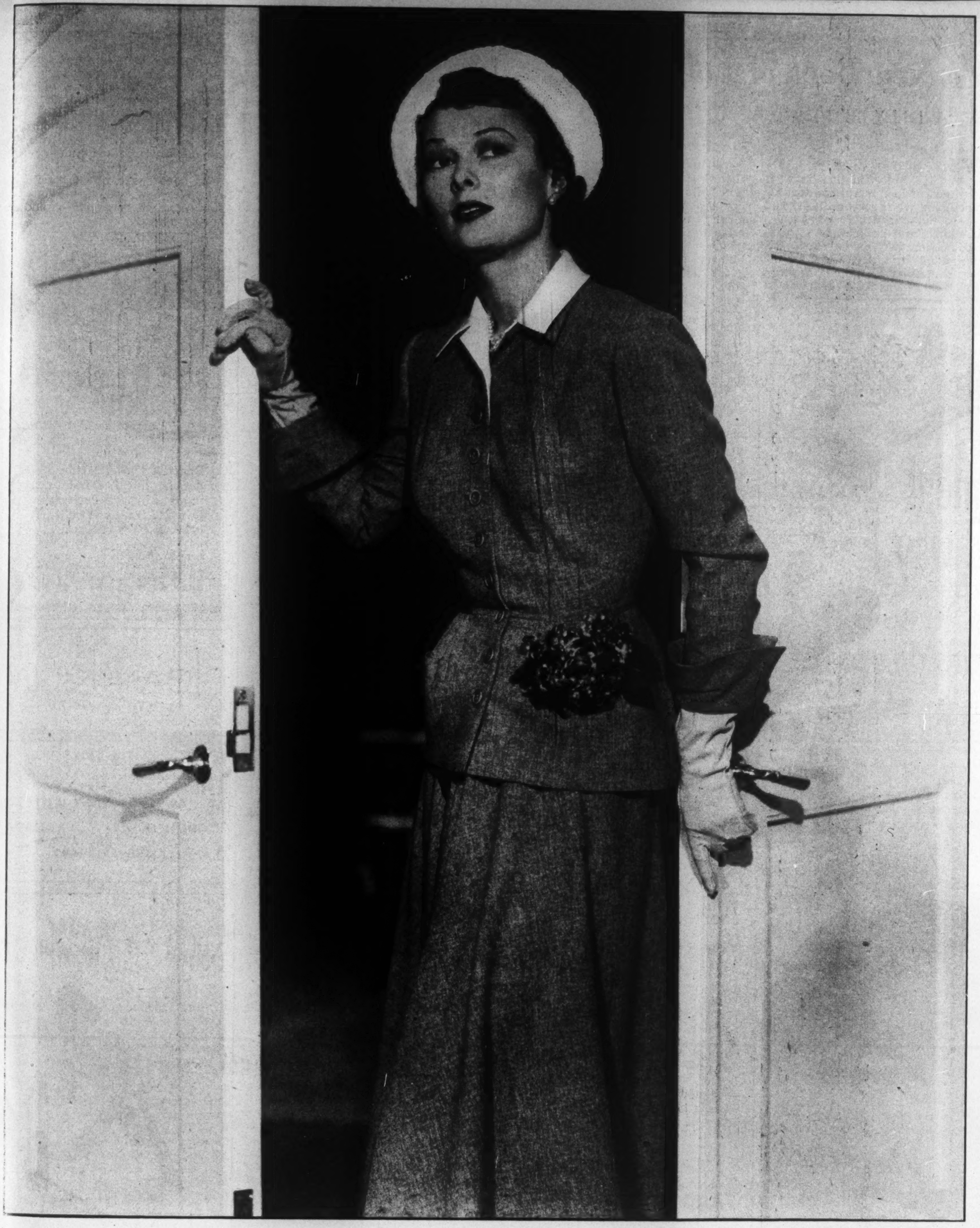

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BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

The Need for a New Book of Etiquette

By EARDLEY BENEDICT

SOME enquiry into the limit of tolerance, or indifference, which exists today, must be made for the sake of the bewildered bystander who, living a life within the normal bounds of propriety in marital and parental matters, is constantly faced with the necessity of fixing an attitude towards those who have trespassed the bounds of church, moral, or civil law in these relationships. In the past, his indoctrination in what constituted proper moral conduct for himself, and what reaction he should have to the debauchery of friends, was simple, and he knew at once, in almost automatic mental response, whether the situation called for the *retort courteous* or the *cut direct*.

His attitude was fixed for him by a set of unbreakable rules from which there was no appeal. Grundyism, with its somewhat hypocritical oppressions drew a hard line between good and bad behavior and necessitated the cutting off of friends, the disinheriting of children, and any number of dramatic situations of great pathos, in which the catch line, "Never darken my door again" was a literal order. The fallen woman; the wife who allowed the shadow of doubt, even of circumstantial evidence, to cloud her home; the misled maiden, were all disowned by their families with haste and decision.

The reasons were obvious to any right thinking person. To sympathize with, or aid the sinful, was to put yourself under the suspicion of being in the same category, ("Birds of a feather.") To make any overt, friendly gesture towards the fallen was to encourage others to sin by failing to make an example of those who trod the primrose path.

Victorian Armor

The first break in the invulnerable Victorian armor of righteousness appeared when gentlemen, attending fashionable restaurants of the late 19th century, ventured to listen, in public, with pleasure and amusement to tales of the fallen woman, sung lightly, with just a touch of comedy in the lyric. "She's only a rose with a broken stem," and "She's only a bird in a gilded cage," brought, shall we say, a touch of pity into the situation. And then the press, in a spate of novels, hinted, ever so slightly that occasionally wives were stuffy creatures and the "other woman" was often a person of great charm and was frequently a source of inspiration to her lover.

Suddenly, in the fact of an age of enquiry, following the first world war, when parents were too shaken in their own old security of beliefs, children asked questions and were answered "I don't know." Gone were the stern grandmothers who hitherto would have answered, "You mustn't ask questions like that. God (or Divine Providence) has willed this to be so and we must abide by His will." A wave of honesty went racing across the Americas and Europe. "Tell your children the truth," "Admit you can be wrong," "Answer their questions," "Be a pal," "Let them decide for themselves," were phrases printed *ad infinitum* in newspapers and magazines.

Even though they frequently do not know the answers themselves, parents have come after twenty-five years of this advice to try to tell their children the truth (except on one article of faith involving a pleasant myth of the Christian world, Santa Claus). And, horror of horrors, the generation now creating the *mores* of society, are free to make up their own minds about what is right and what is wrong, and they are unable to stabilize any type of conduct as good or bad.

Now the person who is unhappily married procures a divorce without a thought about society's attitude. He, or she, may marry again, and divorce again without a tremor. No one will cut them or leave them off a dinner list except H.M. the Dowager Queen. Indeed the most newsworthy note on the whole Octavian crisis is the fact that, after ten years, someone is still unmollified and maintains a stand on the situation.

But into the minds of this free choice generation the feeling occasionally rises and insists that there must be a line somewhere. For, if formerly, in hypocrisy, the bad were at the complete mercy of the good, now the good are at the mercy of the bad.

The friend who, involved in extramarital difficulties, needs a home while waiting for a decree nisi, does not hesitate to ask to come as a guest to the undisrupted home. What reaction is called for? None, I gather, but that of annoyance at the nuisance value of a prolonged visit. Husbands, perhaps more than wives, are sensitive to the possible difficulties of the situation. "What will we tell Grandpa, if he comes?" or, "What will we tell the children, if they ask?" are the questions uppermost in their minds. Men are notoriously more conservative than women.

Well, what can you tell Grandpa that won't shock him? Lie to him if necessary. But tell your children the truth. They are growing up in a world in which a pocket digest recently starred an article entitled, "How to tell your children about divorce."

How far can free choice go? There is apparently no limit. Unmarried couples, each one the spouse of someone else, are received with complaisance in the best homes and clubs by respectable *hausfraus* who would shudder at the thought of living like that themselves. True, these casually paired inamoratas are well gilded so that the whole thing is kept on a very high plane. (The divorce rate rises in direct ratio to the rise in the standard of living.)

Drawing The Line

But even among them there is a line somewhere for these same solid citizens criticized one of their number who deserted her overseas husband for an officer of lower rank. Admittedly their concern about the situation and the kind of life she would be forced to lead was based more on her poor economic outlook than her moral welfare.

But what attitude are friends, parents, siblings, former in-laws, and deserted wives and husbands supposed to take? Husbands, generally, I believe, are supposed to remain gallant and "civilized"; some wives, particularly wronged ones may be allowed to feel aggrieved, but not so obviously aggrieved as to be a nuisance to their friends.

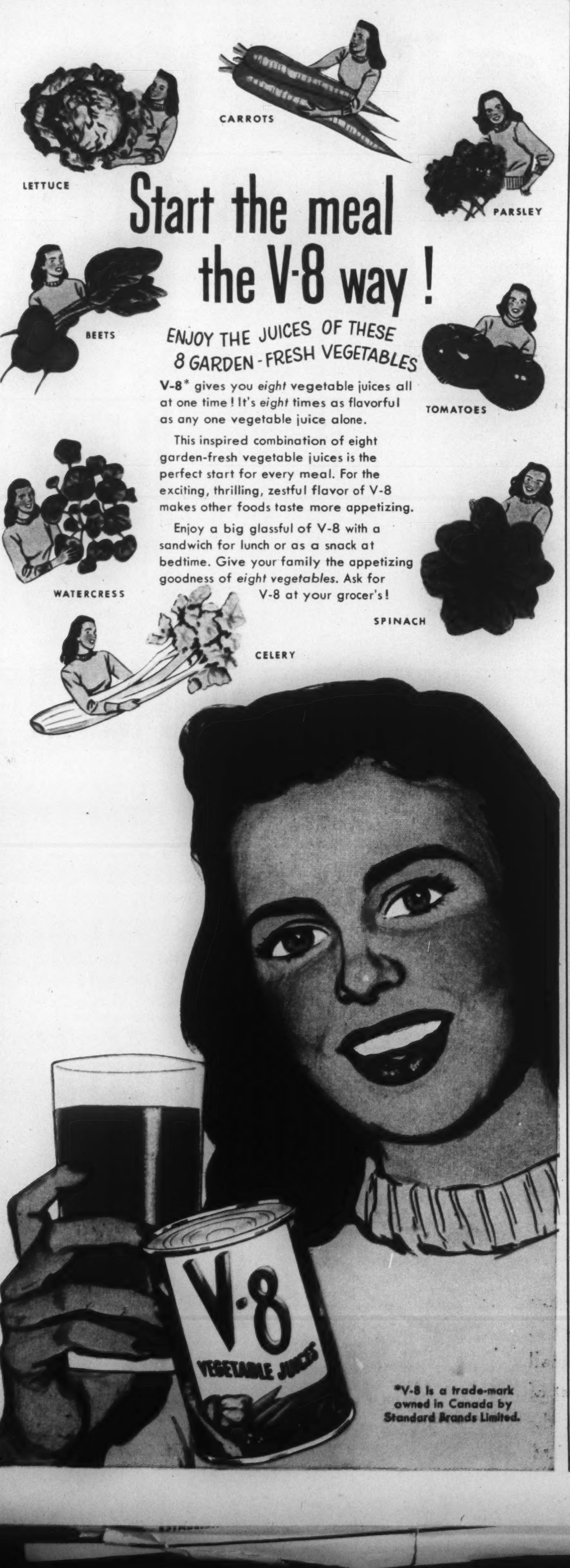
But what of the rest of the cast in this daily drama? I recall one mother of an erring daughter who, suffering the shame more acutely than the principals, stated that she could not condone it. The word "condone" seemed to come ringing down the ages out of the vasty vaults of high church, and surprised those who heard it as a harsh word of censure. She herself was then criticized by some younger persons as "adamant", "unforgiving," even "unChristian."

We can never go back now to having our thinking done for us but it is time that we did a little thinking for ourselves and out of some remnants of moral integrity formulate a new book of etiquette regarding our associations with those whose actions we deplore, even though we may be personally fond of these transgressors. Where can the line be drawn? We are beginning to realize that these decisions are too heavy a responsibility to be made by individuals but must be made by society as a whole. "Judge not that ye be not judged" has been taken so literally that we cannot now raise our voices against any deviation from the norm, no matter how appalling an action it is.

When Boswell attempted to apologize for a lady, wronged by her husband, who divorced him to marry another, Johnson settled his doubts as to the rights of the lady with, "My dear Sir, never accustom your mind to mingle virtue and vice. The woman's a whore and there's an end on't."

Our doubts are not so easily settled. We can see rights on both sides. But where do rights end and liberties begin?

Tsing Ying Tsang, Chinese fashion designer, took Lenthéric's "Shanghai" perfume as her inspiration for this hostess gown. Paris-trained, Miss Tsing has returned to China to create clothes for the Occident and Orient.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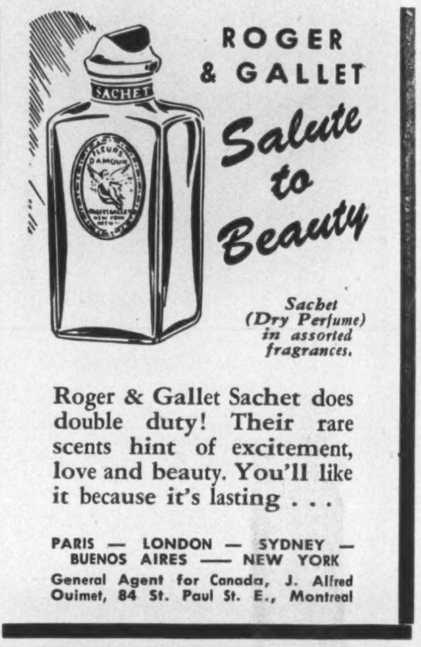
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PERSONALITIES

Name It, She'll Buy It

By LYN HARRINGTON

WHEN the rest of us are wondering what to get for Aunt Myrt, scores of people in the Vancouver area and "up-country" just unload the burden on Alma Diebolt. By telephone, mail and direct contact, they vaguely order "something suitable for the average woman, about 50."

That calls for a little more elaboration. What are Aunt Myrt's preferences? Cosmetics or bulbs for her garden? Lingerie or a good sound book on the state of the world?

And Alma's right on the job to get it for her, or anything for anybody "We shop for anything from a bobby-pin to a bulldozer" is the slogan. While it's not on record that Select Shopping Service of Vancouver has ever bought a solitary package of bobby-pins, the bulldozer is right there on the books, all $40,000 worth of it!

Mrs. Diebolt always did like shopping—one of the essentials for running a good shopping service. Then she'd had experience in buying supplies and equipment for different institutions in Vancouver. So when she came upon the success story in a magazine of a woman who had capitalized on those same assets, she thought to herself, "Why don't I do that?" Might as well be paid for all the shopping she was doing for friends and relatives up-country in British Columbia.

In 1944, she opened an office "with a borrowed typewriter and a prayer," and has been on the go steadily ever since. For a time she had a partner in the business, one whose cool efficiency and leg-work played no small part in the success of the business. Any such business requires a thorough knowledge of the shops and resources of a city, and plenty of contacts. Alma has both.

She has made effective contacts throughout the country, with retailers, with small shops in the back country, whose wholesale buying she often does, with suppliers of every type. Need a car for your week-end in Vancouver? She'll arrange for a U-Drive car right at your doorstep. Need a secretary while here on business? That too can be arranged, or a good-looking date, or a hunting trip complete with hound and master. Or a baby-sitter to look after the infant while you and the missus do the town? Or a reminder that tomorrow is your wife's birthday, and how about some flowers?

Mixed Bag

All seasons of the year are busy—tourists in the summer, for Alma leaves her attractive professional folders in tourist bureaus, and hotel lobbies. Christmas means extra staff out there pounding the pavements for the hundreds of items which must be delivered in time for Christmas. She knows how to play Santa Claus successfully having done it for years.

But all year round are the variegated requests from the captains and crews of the deep sea ships, and from Australian pilots and hostesses who drop in on the western metropolis five times a month. Sometimes they have a lay-over of several days, and Alma arranges fishing trips, jaunts inland, tickets to plays and concerts.

One captain of an off-shore boat demanded a swivel-chair for his wheel-house. Didn't give any specifications except that it "had to be comfortable. He stood on his feet plenty at his job." He wound up with a smart number in blue leather and chromium—comfortable, too.

Another captain of an English ship ordered armloads of magazines to take back to his family. After several such visits, he came in scowling, "Why in thunder did you have to include glamor magazines? Now every port I put into, my mails are full of clippings of things my wife and daughter want me to get 'em. Still," he ended grinning, "at least I get more mail than ever before."

The Australians, too, are great "ad-clippers." They snip sections out of magazines, and high in their favor are the toys obtainable in this country, but not in Australia. Many of these have to be imported from across the border, and that takes time.

Same goes for household equipment. Pressure cookers, mix-masters electric pads and so forth are always in demand with them. Electrical appliances have to be wound for their voltage, or else used with a transformer.

While Select Shopping Service never has had an order for just bobby pins alone, they did get a frantic S.O.S. for a dozen wooden clothes pins. A lady at Fort St. John found herself as short of these staples as any of us. Nails, too, are constantly in demand these days.

Clothing is as much part of the shopping service as anything, and buying a wedding dress, or a whole trousseau, is quite up Alma's alley, whether or not she's ever seen the bride. She's even found and furnished a bachelor apartment, and indeed a whole house and its furnishings for an eastern professor and his wife.

Blinkers For Aussies

She's still dickering for the polar wolfskin ordered by a Navy man. But she didn't have any difficulty in finding the wine velvet dress for a nurse in Whitehorse, or the hand-knit socks she ordered for her boy-friend. Nor did she fail the fore-sighted ship's captain who ordered ski suits in summer—one blue, one green, — in plenty of time for the English winter. Another ship's captain brought a request for clothing from Holland, which Mrs. Diebolt capably filled.

Nor did she let down Alan Jones, the Hollywood singer, who wanted a cashmere sweater for his wife. When Mrs. Diebolt took up several for him to choose from, he simply solved the problem by taking all of them. "Nice chap, too," she commented.

Standard orders are for food parcels for Europe, especially for Britain. For Hudson's Bay blankets and radios. More unusual was an order for custom-made horse blinkers from a wealthy fancier in Melbourne, Australia. They filled that order so neatly, he air-mailed them a desperate request for horse liniment!

Nothing daunts Alma in her service which is unique in Vancouver. "We'll shop and ship goods anywhere," she declares, and wherever possible the orders reach their clients by air mail.

It means constant application to the job, always being on the watch for new ideas, new sources, and new services. While shopping is important, service is really the watchword in her business.

•

THE Chinese have cast off any ideas of clutter about their clothes and have retained only the most utter simplicity. Their traditional fashions are practical and realistic. For instance, the Chinese dress is never pulled over the head; it is stepped into so as not to disturb an elaborate coiffure. Fur coats are not worn in China, but coats are lined, instead, with fur; giving longer wear to the fur as well as greater warmth to the body. Exotic jewelry of intrinsic design gives elegance to the plain dark gown.

VIGNETTE

Cowboys Aren't Pretty

By VINIA HOOGSTRATEN

WHEN I was newly married, and a pretty naive character, I used to dream of dressing a little girl. "It must be wonderful to have a little girl to wear all those darling clothes," I used to babble fatuously to noncommittal mothers. Now I understand their expressions.

This idea of mine became almost an obsession after our son was born. Shopping for overalls, good sturdy tweed pants, and jerseys, I sighed wistfully at all the dainty attractions at the next counter. Buying leather gauntlets and helmets, I drooled over tiny fur-trimmed gloves and little muffs. Altogether, I worked up quite a complex.

Our daughter is now almost five years old, and I still have it.

At a very early age, Daughter fell in with a kindred soul named Nancy. Together they decided that to be a girl was a frightful thing indeed, and the only thing to do about it was to renounce their sex and become cowboys. "We are cowboys, and our name is John," they told me firmly. From this stand they have never wavered.

Daughter's favorite costume is a discarded plaid shirt and some exhausted overalls of her brother's. Her dashing accessories are a red bandanna kerchief and a gun and holster. In this outfit she feels suitably attired for all occasions. This has caused several raised eyebrows among her grandmothers and their friends.

Seeking to strike some spark of feminine feeling, I bought her last spring, an enchanting playsuit, with a tiny bra top and ruffled panties. It was the last gasp in what the small fashion plate was wearing. Cowboy John gave it one searing glance. "I don't like it," she said flatly. She didn't, either.

The climax of this unhappy struggle came over Joey Sinclair's birthday party. This was the social event of the season, and both cowboys had been looking forward to it for some time. "Surely now," I thought, "surely now she'll want to be prettied a little."

When I called her in to dress for the party, I discovered that she thought that the tattered overalls that I had washed with the intention of putting them in the salvage, had been specially refreshed so that she could wear them to Joey's.

The battle that ensued was a memorable one. You might say it ended in a draw. She wore a plain white dress, gaily decorated with two white buttons. But it was a dress. Also she grudgingly permitted me to pin her braids around her head. There were *no* curls and *no* ribbons. She glumly awaited Nancy, while I sniffled over the spurned party dress.

My cup of bitterness overflowed when I saw Nancy. The blackhearted little turncoat was frills from top to bottom. Her hair was a miracle of perfect ringlets, and she had two . . *two* hairbows!

"Look at Nancy!" I cried, pointing dramatically.

Daughter regarded Nancy impassively. "Her mother must of made her," she said.

When you see a little girl in knee-less jeans, her pigtails tied uncompromisingly with elastic, don't think too harshly of her mother. She's probably another frustrated be-ruffler like me.

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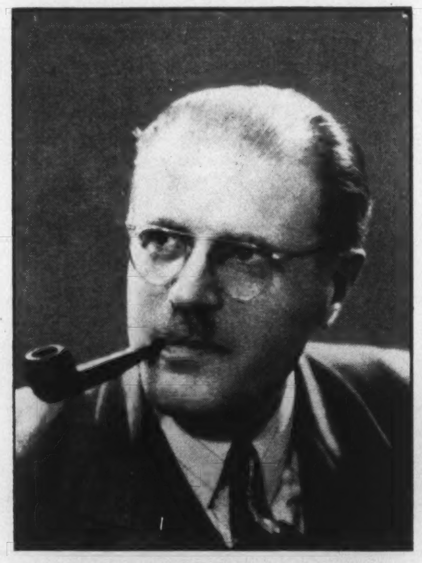
MUSIC

Composition Leaps a Hurdle

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IT TOOK some time getting Canadian musicians to play Canadian works but now the cause seems to be gathering momentum. The Canadian radio studio had already given native works a warm welcome but the concert stage had only been lukewarm. Then last week Canadian musical composition received a real stimulus when the Toronto Symphony Orchestra gave a special program of music by seven Canadian composers, with Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting. Five were present in Massey Hall to take their bows.

In a statement earlier, Sir Ernest, recently elected president of the Composers, Authors and Publishers Association of Canada, which sponsored the performance, fixed the importance of the event firmly and authoritatively: "Canada in the last ten years especially has witnessed a remarkable outburst of musical composition. No man who takes an interest in our cultural and spiritual life can afford to ignore this."



Dr. Claude Champagne of Montreal, whose "Danse Villageoise" was included in Toronto Symphony's first all-Canadian concert last week with Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting.

Although there is a tendency by some indulgent, starry-eyed Canadians to overestimate the importance of *every* piece of Canadian music, frequent presentation of Canada's better works will winnow the chaff. The pieces Sir Ernest picked had been well winnowed, covered a wide variety of styles and were representative of Canadian cultures. The T.S.O. presented them with clean-cut delivery.

Modern Synthesis

The major offering was Dr. Healey Willan's Symphony No. 1 in D minor, written in 1936 and referred to by Grove as "the first outstanding symphonic work to be produced on Canadian soil". From a great reservoir of knowledge of and feeling for ancient liturgical modes and plain song, the composer has produced a "modern synthesis" of those elements, in three movements—the first and last in sonata form, the second in rhapsodic—and with high artistic sensibility. Unfortunately the orchestra here and there became a little fuzzy in attacks and releases and heavy handed in the Largo. But all in all, it was the night's high point.

Godfrey Ridout's Festival Overture is a stirring formal overture, with bold and colorful instrumentation, thematic vitality, fine use of contrasts, and single effect. This overture is a good cut above the average of serious composition in any country. Leo Smith's "A Summer Idyll" for strings, woodwinds and harp, first played last year by the Prom Orchestra, is simple and forthright and sparkles with Delius-like lyricism.

In the Canada Packers Operatic Society's production of "Merrie England", at Eaton Aud., Feb. 16-21, Esther Tropea plays the May Queen.

Also included was "Danse Villageoise", the most popular composition of Claude Champagne, assistant director of the Quebec Provincial Conservatory of Music. It is an artistic recreation of a typical Canadian square dance, scored for strings, harp and piano, with variations on a robust French theme and decked with a gay, rough-and-tumble character. Young Maurice Dela, another French Canadian, won C.A.P.A.C. award for his Ballade for Piano and Orchestra last year. Last week when Leo Barkin and the orchestra played it we were disappointed. Perhaps in this single hearing we missed some inner beauty. We hope so, because the theme for strings, solo horn and piano and subsequent development were a welter of lyricism, the sort of thing found, say, in the Warsaw Concerto.

First written for a C.B.C. dramatic series and then made into a concert suite, John Weinzweig's "Our Canada" Suite was one of the most completely convincing works played. It had plenty of individuality, fresh musical ideas and even a "Canadian" angle. Of the three movements—"Wheat", "Bonds of Steel", and "The Land"—the last had the most thematic appeal and orchestral strength.

Jean Vallerand's "Le Diable dans le Belfroi" ("The Devil in the Belfry") was a hard number to nail to the wall and name. Although Vallerand says it is more an attempt to recapture inner symbolism than tell a story, we found atmosphere, thematic turns, tone colorings straight out of symphonic poems like "Sorcerer's Apprentice" and "Danse Macabre."

From many aspects it was a trailblazing concert. However, the fact that most compositions still go unpublished in Canada, despite encouragement by groups like C.A.P.A.C. and B.M.I. (Canada), leaves a poser with the composer—"For love or money?" The big hurdle of getting Canadian music accepted for major steady presentation seems to have been leaped. However, as Sir Ernest stated before the concert, a complete program of Canadian works is not to be regarded as a substitute for the frequent inclusion of Canadian works in miscellaneous programs.

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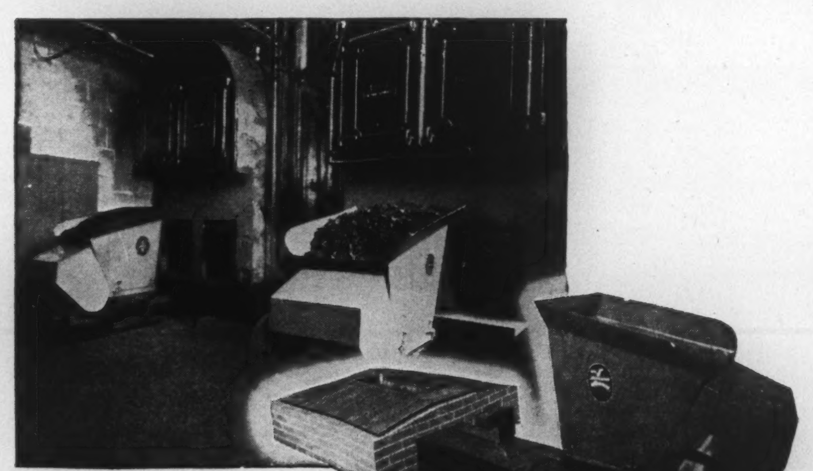

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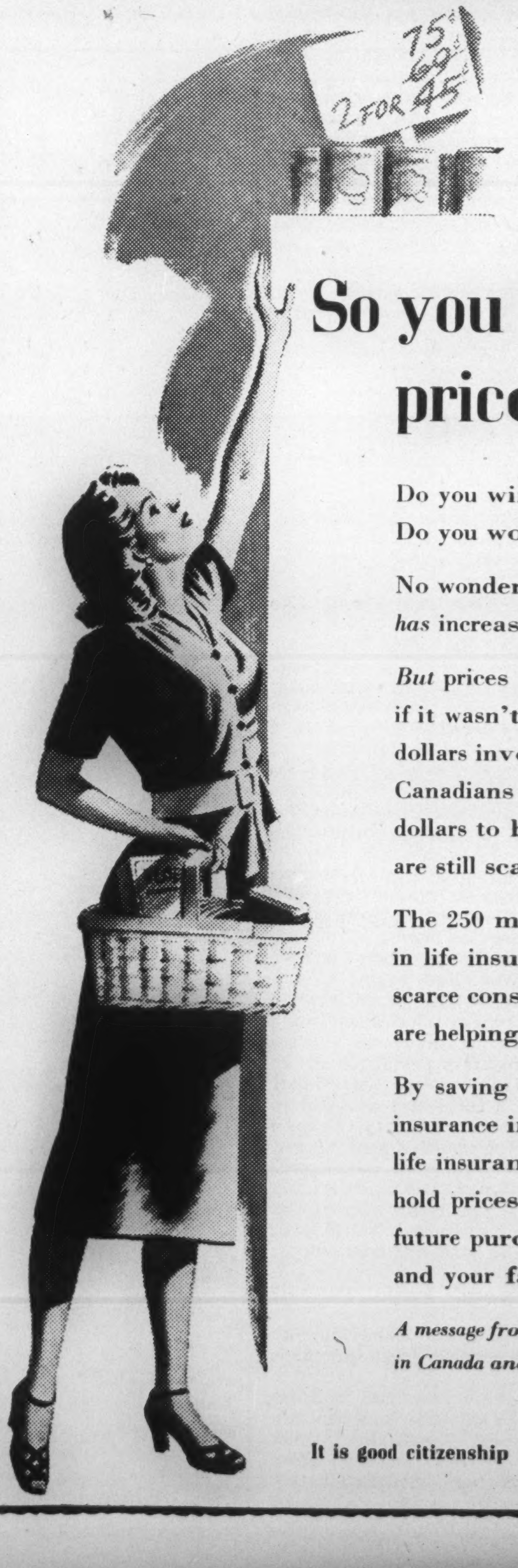

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THEATRE

Art of the Gate Theatre

By LUCY VAN GOGH

TWO plays by the leading actor of the company, Micheal MacLiammoir, and an "expressionist" phantasmagoria by Denis Johnston, have been added to the performances by the Gate Theatre Company at the Royal Alex. since we last went to press, and vastly interesting and impressive they all were. That the company was able to rivet the attention of a Toronto audience, certainly not accustomed to Thespian adventuring, throughout the performance of "The Old Lady Says No" was an overwhelming proof of the cleverness of the actors and still more of the actual beauty of the sound produced by their delivery of the lines. Only one part of it failed to grip, and that was the long parade of "shadows" of numerous historic and contemporary great minds of Ireland, from Swift to Shaw and O'Casey, which seemed to lack sufficient point for an audience without patriotic reasons for being stirred by their mere names.

The drift of the ideas, or rather feelings, of the Johnston play was clear enough in spite of the esoteric character of much of its detail. The Irish have now enjoyed everything they have clamored for (except the inclusion in their republic of the area of Northern Ireland) for a full generation, and the result is evidently a profound disillusionment. "The Old Lady" is actually the dotting of the i's and crossing of the t's of the thesis put forth by Shaw in "John Bull's Other Island" which opened the Gate season here; it is an admission of the perils and weaknesses which attend the ultra-romantic Irish character, and a questioning of the revolutionary forms which that romanticism has so often taken. Some passages are brilliantly witty in their take-off of the foibles of present-day arty Dublin, others are brilliantly rhetorical, like the speech of the statue of Henry Grattan, and still others are rich in sympathetic characterization; and all are delivered by players who have complete confidence that they know what the author is up to and what it is worth doing.

Source of New Thinking

The whole action takes place in the mind of the character played by Mr. MacLiammoir, that of an actor who suffers a stroke while impersonating Robert Emmet and in his delirium imagines himself to be Robert Emmet moving about in the Dublin of today, an experience which considerably upsets his romanticism. The long-standing opposition between the Gate and Abbey Theatres needs to be remembered, and it is probable that a great deal more in the way of local Dublin knowledge would help. But even though it is no longer, as somebody in the play remarks, "the second city of a great Empire", Dublin is still one of the world's great sources of new thinking in the English language (we have not the slightest idea what it may be in Erse, and we doubt if the world has either), and nothing about it, however local, can be wholly uninteresting.

Dr. Charles Peaker who conducted the Bach-Elgar Choir of Hamilton Feb. 5th, in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, in Haydn's "The Creation." Proceeds will go to aid Personal Parcels Service for U.K.

"Portrait of Miriam", the first of Mr. MacLiammoir's plays to be given here, is a somewhat Pirandellian study of the nature of reality. The author does not play in it, but the other star of the company, Mr. Hilton Edwards, who is responsible for most of the directing, has a magnificently effective part to which he does full justice. The theme is the effect produced on a casual group of motorbus travellers, marooned during a snowstorm in an old unoccupied mansion with nobody but a caretaker, by what they take to be a murder committed in their midst. The reactions of the seven travellers are excellent psychology and fine theatre. (We have to except a single speech at the close in which the supposed murderer refers to the youngest of the female characters in language calculated to suggest a happy matrimonial epilogue; this is completely out of character in the mouth of the speaker, and goes far beyond the proper limits of the play.) The art with which some rather difficult ethical and psychological discussion is delivered by these admirable players is beyond praise, and proves that the capacity of the theatre to engage in such discussions depends far more on vocal skill that we had supposed.

Mr. MacLiammoir's other play, "Where Stars Walk," is a most skilful use of all the resources of the theatre—including a beautiful set of an old Dublin drawingroom—to suggest that if the ancient kings and queens and heroes of Ireland are going to get themselves reincarnated in the mid-twentieth century they are much more likely to do so in the peasantry than in the intelligentsia. The evocation of supernatural atmosphere is highly effective, but it requires the most intelligent acting by Mr. MacLiammoir and Helena Hughes to make it so; Miss Hughes's ability to change her face and poise from that of a rather stupid maidservant to that of the Princess Edain of Yeats's poem is something to see. Meriel Moore as a popular actress who has retired at the height of her fame gives a rich but properly restrained performance. The plot is rather slight for a two-hour traffic and some of the filling is pretty thin comedy, but so well done that one cannot complain. All the same it lost little by the necessary cutting for the broadcast version.

These two weeks have been a revelation of what intelligent and cooperative artistry can do in the theatre even in this cinema-ridden year of 1948. But of course it requires also a cultured and imaginative audience.

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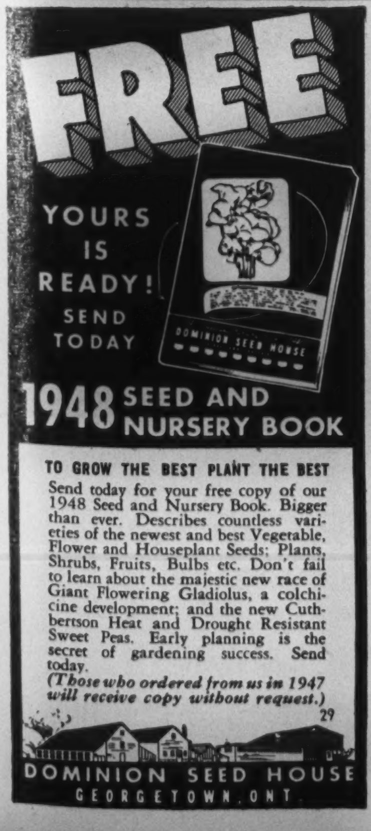

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ABROAD

The Castle's Plumbing

By MONA BARRY

ALMOST every Canadian who goes to England comes back with something to say about the plumbing. We have quite a lot to say about it ourselves. but I feel that for a real sense of perspective, travel is necessary. "What can they know of English plumbing who only English plumbing know?" In fact, having now thoroughly investigated many hospitable Canadian bathrooms I feel I am qualified to weigh the respective merits of the two schools of thought, and I have decided that there is a kind word to be said for English plumbing after all. What it loses in efficiency, speed, and glitter surely it gains in atmosphere and old world charm?

My first Canadian bathroom just struck me dumb—firstly by the radiant glow of color in tiles and soft furnishings, and secondly by the almost clinical spotlessness and efficiency of everything. All was pale blue, even to the bath mat and chenille seat cover. It will be hard to believe, no doubt, that I had never before, in my austere existence, set eyes upon a seat cover. Gazing at my face in the mirror I was chagrined to find it the only discordant note in the color harmony. First I enjoyed myself by turning on everything, and after that pulling the shower curtains backwards and forwards was the most fun.

As time went on, however, and luxury became an everyday affair, I began to miss something. Could it be that I was homesick for the bathrooms of my native land? This bathroom was beautiful, no doubt, but was it in the best sense of the word a *home*?

Character

The bathroom of my childhood, for instance, had been far different. The bath then had had a polished mahogany surround long enough to seat four persons, and at one end a steep slope down which we used to catapult in turn, deluging the floor, and subsequently the dining room ceiling, till checked. There was a fitted basin, but also a monumental dressing table flanked by brackets bearing mysterious bottles of hair oil, and adorned by a gigantic shaving mirror and three honeycomb mats.

There was also a clothes basket big enough to hide in, a boot cupboard, a trouser press, and, if I remember aright, a croquet set in a box in the empty fireplace. Consequently, while taking a bath, we children were never at a loss for something interesting to look at. The — er — Other Part of the bathroom was separate. Situated at the bend of a steep flight of stairs it commanded an unrivalled view of the front door, which in turn commanded an unrivalled view of it. If anyone inadvertently emerged just as the front door was opened the maid was obliged to ask the visitor to repeat his name after the torrent of sound had subsided.

There was another haven downstairs, reputedly for the use of children and staff—a cave of pleasing green gloom and brown and white tiles, with an outside pipe wherein some bees once made a home. They were hastily removed, but not before my little brother had shattered an Edwardian tea party by demanding, as a visitor helped herself to a sandwich, "Mummy, is that *lavatry* honey?" Coming out in the dark one was apt to fall straight down the basement stairs. You grow fond of an interesting old place like that.

It would take too long to describe all the bathrooms which have charmed me in the Old World, from the plain white enamel and brown linoleum retreat set aside for the use of my Aunt's political or ecclesiastical guests, to the quaint attractiveness of a Sussex farm where, after being directed down a long, uneven corridor, you fell down two steps on to an Axminster carpet in an enormous room. In a corner away by the window you then perceived the bath and a couple of dining room chairs, and were about to retreat in confusion when another wing revealed the missing fitting, and a bookshelf containing a copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress" and an old Army and Navy Stores Catalogue. I'm not sure there wasn't a cottage piano as well.

After that it is almost an anticlimax to recall the Norfolk vicarage where the bathroom door wouldn't shut, and as the vicar's steps were heard approaching the nervous guest was obliged to sing.

Our present situation at home is more modest. We may not have a chenille seat cover, but at least the thing works—or perhaps I should say it works for us. If our Canadian visitors had been of a shrinking nature one of us would have lost a good husband, although the name "Niagara" ought to have given him confidence. As it was we felt that he didn't win his war decoration for nothing. While the family crouched, breathless with embarrassment, upon the stairs, a manly voice was heard saying calmly, "Will someone tell me how this damn thing works before I pull the house down?" The situation was saved.

Perhaps this streamlined age calls more for efficiency than charm, but you do see what I mean? Compromise is probably the answer. If I can get it past the Customs as a hot water bottle case I'm taking a chenille seat cover home with me when I go, and I shall send the family here a copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress" for Christmas.

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CUISINE

Flicky Are Wonderful

By LISA VALGIOVA

I MET Mrs. Praskova, a very nice Czech woman the other day, and asked her to spend Sunday afternoon with us. Several other people were coming, among them Alena, who is Czech too. I bought some cake and pastry, made some coffee, and hoped they would come soon, so we could tell Alena and Mrs. Praskova a lot about Canada. Bill and Dorothy were first, and started to discuss the chances of the Maple Leafs. Mrs. Praskova and Alena arrived a few minutes later. I introduced them.

"You from Prague, miss?" asked Mrs. Praskova.

"No, I am not from Prague, but we lived there."

"And did you like it? Where did you live? I lived in Londynska ulice."

"No!" said Alena .

"Yes," said Mrs. Praskova.

"No! That is where we lived! What number?"

"Thirty-four, the corner house, you know."

"No! The one with the balconies and the petunias? They were nice petunias you had. How often did you water them?"

"Oh, almost every day. At what number did you live?"

"Fifty, next to the Sanatorium."

"Oh yes, that was a nice house. The janitor there used to come to talk to our janitor, and he told my maid that they had all kinds of electrical things there. What did you have, zehlicky?"

"Yes, zehlicky, a kamna a . . . " Alena went into lengthy explanations in her mother tongue, so the rest of us did not find out what kind of electrical gadgets they had at number 50 Londynska.

"Those were the days," said Mrs. Praskova, leaning toward us. She is a big, motherly woman, and looked at all of us as though she would like to check up on the cleanliness of our necks. "We had everything then, they don't now. No buchty, no kolace, no pekace. . ."

Alena's face looked as though transfixed. "Buchty," she said, dreamily, and licked her lips. I went to fetch the coffee. "Pekace, Kolace. We used to have them on Fridays. What did you have them with, apples or jam?"

"Sometimes apples, sometimes jam, but you know how it is, we liked a change, so mostly we had them with povidle."

"Povidle," said Alena, and licked her lips again. "Povidle, when I remember povidle, I get homesick. And on Monday's, what did you have?"

"Flicky, of course," said Mrs. Praskova indignantly. Dorothy looked a bit bored, and Bill sipped his coffee.

"What are flicky?" I asked.

"Flicky, she does not know what are flicky," said Mrs. Praskova, and looked at me as though I had just lost all my family.

"Flicky," said Alena, "are wonderful. That you should eat. I hate to think of anyone who never had flicky. You take a little box of square, small noodles, and boil them slowly for twelve minutes."

"Fifteen," interrupted Mrs. Praskova. "And in salted water."

"Yes, that is right, and then you grease a pan. What did you use, Mrs. Praskova, if I may ask, a tin or porcelain pan?"

With Sour Cream

"Sort of porcelain, you know, takova mala . . . " This part of the description of the pan, which was very thorough, and accompanied by various motions of the hands, was lost to us. It seemed very important to Alena and Mrs. Praskova, however, and finally they told us: "Pyrex, and grease it well, then put the noodles into a sieve and pour cold water through them."

"I never knew that, really, I am glad I met you," Mrs. Praskova looked very happy.

"Then you put them into the greased pan, add two raw eggs, four nice spoonfuls of sour cream . . . "

"I always put five," interrupted Mrs. Praskova. "One for the pot, then they are special good." My mouth was watering by then, and the pastry seemed very dry.

"And then a quarter pound of chopped ham. Mix it well and put so much butter in." The words "so much" Alena accompanied by flicking her forefinger across her thumb, as though to cut it off.

"And then you bake it for half an hour in a hot oven."

"Better make it forty minutes," said Mrs. Praskova, "so they are nice and crisp around the edges. Where did you get the recipe, Alena, it is just like mine, and I never gave it to anyone. Only yours is a little bit wrong."

"My mother got it from a woman, who knew a friend of the cook they had at the Pospisil's. But my mother always said that the Pospisil cook skipped something, so we would not have it quite as good."

"Impossible," said Mrs. Praskova. "Mrs. Pospisil was the sister of my brother-in-law's boss, and they were such a fine family. Unless the cook, of course, gave it wrong to me. You know how it is with in-laws. Well I certainly am glad I met you, I never knew about the cold water."

"That we knew from another cook, who used to make such good knedle . . . "

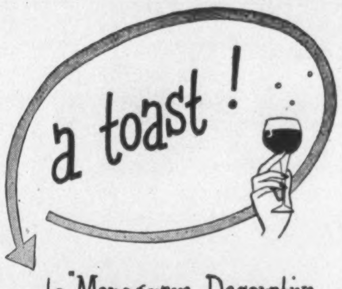
Bill and Dorothy were yawning all over their faces by then. It annoyed me, for Alena and Mrs. Praskova were having such a good time, and the conversation was certainly more appetizing than to hear about the Maple Leafs butchering the Bruins, and the Rangers beating tthe Black Hawks or vice versa. So I deliberately, knowing perfectly well what would happen, asked, "What are knedle?"

"Knedle, she does not know what are knedle, you take so much flour . . . "

Bill and Dorothy went home without knowing. I sat in the kitchen with Alena and Mrs. Praskova until midnight. They made knedle for me, and it took them that long, because they got into arguments about how much flour to take, and how much milk. They discussed all of Prague from the cook's point of view, and every once in a while their faces lit up, and they looked at me and pitied me, for I had never had this at that place and the other thing. I never heard so much gossip before, and never ate such knedle. They were divine. Alena and Mrs. Praskova ate with great gusto, and kept complimenting each other profusely. I asked them to come again.

"You have such a nice kitchen," said Mrs. Praskova. "We will come next Sunday, but early in the morning, and make you babovka. Do you know what is babovka?" I did not, but I found out.

I made flicky the other day, the way Mrs. Praskova and Alena told me to. They were so good, that I can see where no cook in her right mind would part with such a recipe. I wouldn't either.



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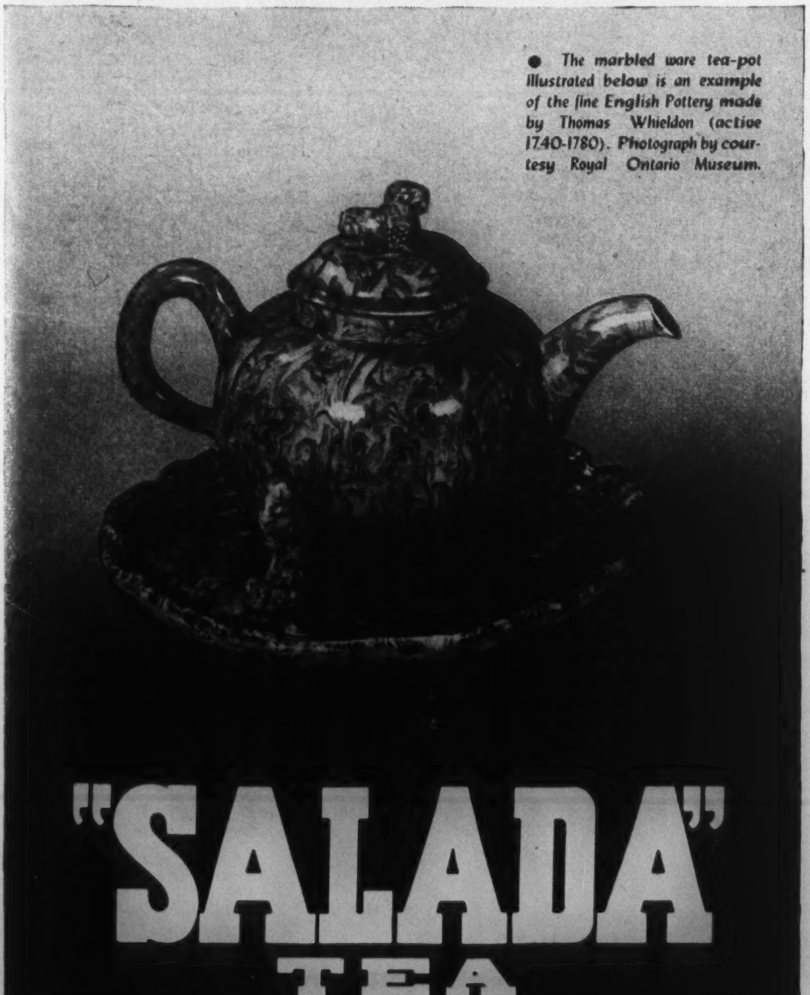
The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

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LONDON LETTER

Everything Controlled but Wages Is Aim of British Trade Unions

By P. O'D.

London.

IT is estimated that during 1947 nearly 5,000,000 British workers received wage increases of roughly £2,000,000 a week. In the same period 5,000,000 workers had their working week cut by an average of 3½ hours. And this process of mounting labor costs is still continuing. During November, the last month for which records are available, over 1,500,000 workers were paid increases in their basic wages amounting to £665,000, the biggest increase for any month in the year.

"Already," says the stern Sir Stafford Cripps, "many of our exports are in jeopardy because of their high price. Rising prices and rising wages are an acute danger to our whole economy. We shall never reach prosperity for our people along that path. On the contrary, we shall move more and more towards an era of uncontrolled inflation disastrous for all of us."

Even the Trade Union Congress is worried, or at least has been wearing a worried look. Ever since last October its General Congress has been considering the vast tangle of problems involving wages, prices, profits, and subsidies. There have been many meetings, much talk, and much deep thought, let us hope. There have also been frequent consultations with Cabinet Ministers. Nothing has been neglected to show how seriously the T.U.C. has taken its task, and how aware it is of its high responsibilities.

Now at last an interim report has been published, and the anxious public is being given a chance to see the results of all this cogitation, conferring, and consultation. And what really is the result of it all? Is the T.U.C. in favor of a policy of stabilizing wages? Oh, no, nothing like that! Does it propose that future wage increases should be made dependent on increased production? Good heavens, no! What would become of trade union leaders who made suggestions of that sort? The tumbril would be waiting at the door for them as they left the hall.

What then does the T.U.C. propose? Has it any suggestions at all? Of course, it has. It wants to see the cost of living stabilized, and with this end in view, it wants the food and other subsidies to be continued, and extensive controls imposed on prices and profits. It wants almost everything to be controlled—except wages, for such a control, says the T.U.C., would be "impracticable and undesirable". And finally the T.U.C. would like to see everyone pulling his full weight, so that national production can be increased in every possible way. So punch, brothers, punch, punch with care!

With this pious exhortation endeth the first lesson. There is to be a fuller and more detailed report later on. The public is likely to wait for it with no unseemly impatience. We now know how much light and leading we shall get from this source. The trade union mountain, having labored mightily, has produced a very small mouse. The next mouse may be a bit larger. But there are times when it is difficult to keep up one's interest in mice.

To Each His Own

Nearly 160,000 people saw the Van Gogh exhibition at the Tate Gallery, which closed last week. On one Saturday over 12,000 passed through the turnstiles—far and away the largest attendance for any day in the whole history of the gallery. Why this extraordinary popular interest? Even the directors of the gallery are puzzled. They would like to attibute it to a new and startling growth of public enthusiasm for art, but they feel that this would be too good to be quite true.

Probably several different factors have contributed to this happy result—for happy it surely is. The quality of the pictures themselves had, no doubt, a good deal to do with it. The familiar and tragic story of the painter's career possibly had more. And the exhibition certainly got a very good Press, with published pictures of long queues stretching down the street for hundred of yards—which may have had more to do with it than anything else. There is something about a queue that few Londoners can resist.

By the way, there is an amusing variety in the pronunciations which enthusiasts give to the name of their new idol. The most familiar one seems to be Van Goff, which is, I suppose, the easiest and most natural in this land of sport. You also hear Van Gog and Van Go—this last under the impression that the name is French.

Others, with perhaps some cynical intent, are inclined to make it Van Guff. But the cognoscenti seem to plump for Van Goch, as in the Scotch "loch," except for an erudite few who insist that Dutch people call it Van Hoch, as in "Hoch der Kaiser"—if your memory goes back so far. You can take your choice, but perhaps it would be as well to wait until the other fellow pronounces it first. That way you avoid argument.

Queer Old Customs

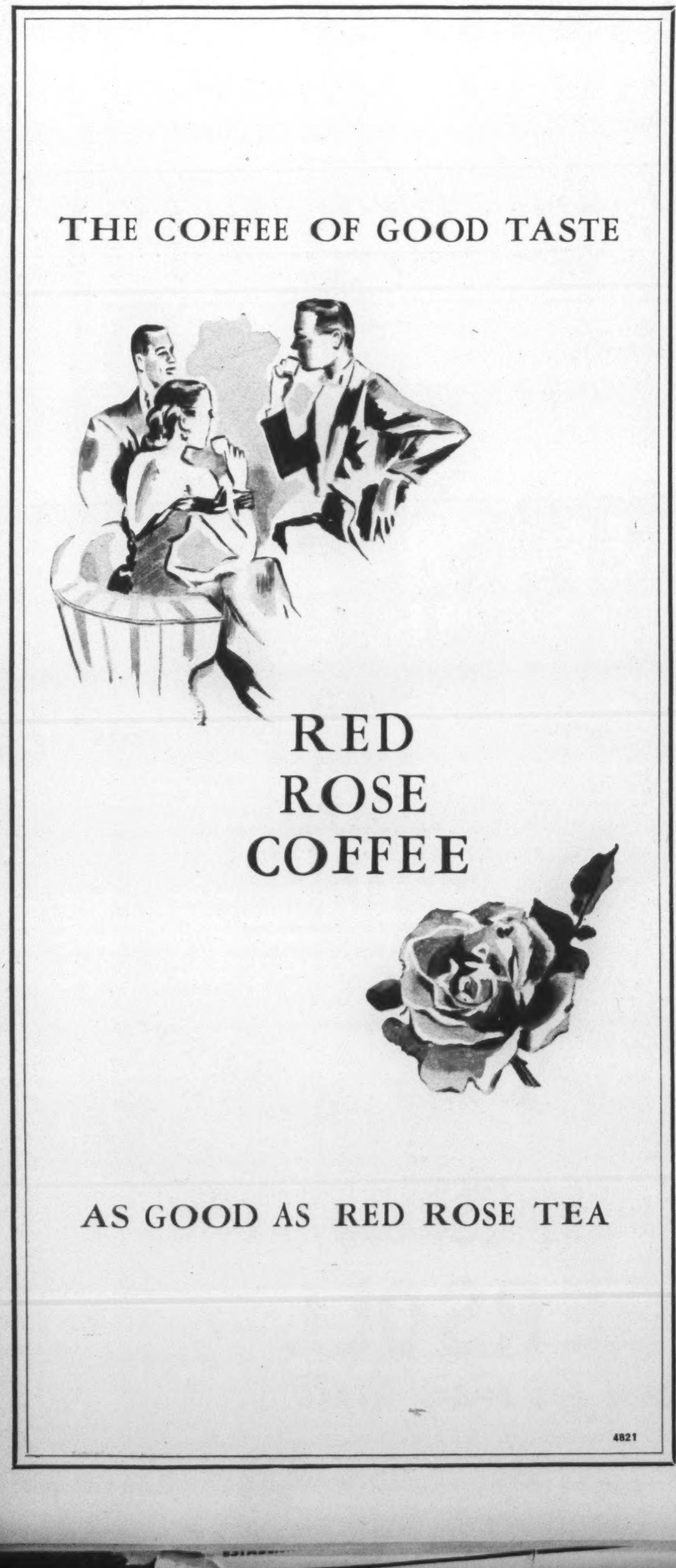
English people accept their queer old customs and institutions very much as a man might regard the furniture in the house where he was born and had always lived. They see nothing surprising in such things. But to the foreigner, like myself, there is something unfailingly romantic about those ancient survivals; and so it was with something of a thrill that I read of the abolition of the Homage Jury of the Manor of Fulham, which has just taken place. It marks the end of a feudal tenure which had been held by the Bishops of London—and recently by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in their place—since the year 691.

In those distant times all that part of London known now as Fulham and Hammersmith consisted of fields and woods, where the local peasantry tilled the soil and grazed their cattle and pigs under a system of privileges and rights known as "copyhold." There is a very modern ring to the name, but actually it means according to the laws and customs of the manor, and goes back so far that there is no record of its origins. It is simply the way things always were done.

The Homage Jury existed to see that the rights of the "copyholders" were respected, and that due compensation was paid when these rights were invaded, as they inevitably were. Gradually in modern times the lava-flood of London poured out over the fields and woodlands, hardening into streets and houses, and covering the manorial commons one after the other—Gaggle Goose Green, Starch Green, Parson's Green, Shepherd's Bush Green, Eel Brook, Fulham Fields.

There is a rustic charm about the old names, many of which still survive, occasionally with a little plot of grass or a few trees to mark what once they stood for. But the "copyholders" have gone, though it was not until 1903 that the Jury sold the woodman's cottage, whose occupier was supposed to keep watch on the grazing cattle.

In 1922 the whole system of Copyhold Tenure was abolished; and now the Homage Jury (lovely name!), having nothing more to do, has wound up its affairs and written "Finis" to the long story which goes back to the days of the early Danish invasions, centuries before Canute.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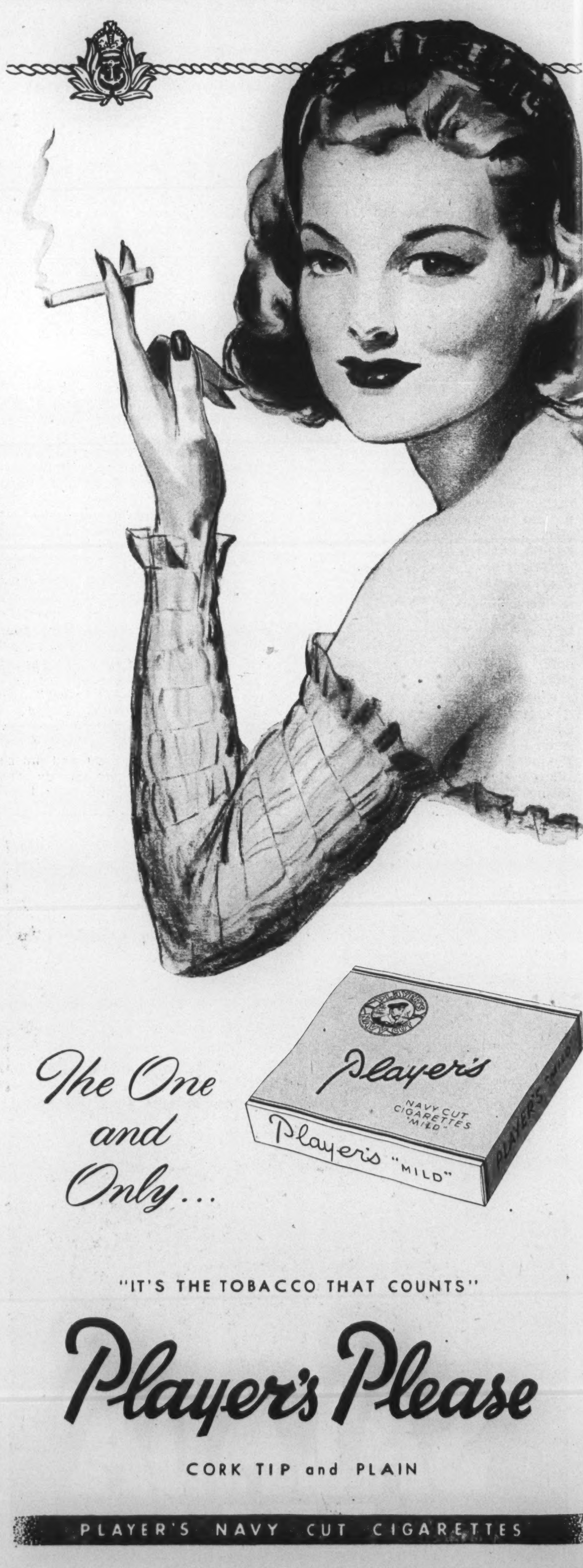
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THE OTHER PAGE

Chinook: Home-Made Language Invented a Hundred Years Ago

By DAVID BROCK

LANGUAGES, from the nature of things, grow up slowly and unplanned. Over a period of hundreds and even thousands of years they develop from their parent tongues, with borrowings from their brother and sister tongues. Words slowly become corrupted and from that corruption, as in nature, springs new growth. For a language to be deliberately manufactured in a short space of time is a very rare thing indeed: so rare that one can think of only a few examples. There is Esperanto, of course, that international tongue which is rarely used—and which is quite pointless unless it *is* used. Then there are various kinds of thieves' cant, secret languages that spring up quickly and die away again, but these are not really complete languages.

There is, however, a language on our Pacific Coast which is called Chinook, and which was made to order (so to speak) only a hundred years ago by the first priests and traders. The white men spoke two languages and the various Indian tribes spoke several, and Chinook was invented to break down this confusion and act as a common means of communication. And it has been so successful that most of our Indians have forgotten their own dialects and speak only Chinook and English.

French and English are pretty equally represented in the jargon; each makes up roughly a quarter of the vocabulary, I suppose. The remaining half is composed of Indian words taken from several local dialects, plus some invented words. The Indians took to the tongue at once, but they have not developed it much, if at all; it remains about the same as it was when first created. Many white men grew fond of it too, and even today in remoter districts you will find white men interlarding their speech with dozens of Chinook words, sometimes unconsciously, sometimes to show off as old-timers, but often to make a deliberate use of a kind of rough poetry found in Chinook—the same kind of poetry one finds in *good* slang. It was long ago that I discovered slang is really Poor Man's Poetry, and the Norsemen discovered it fifteen hundred years before I did.

Chinook was kept as brief as possible, being meant for simple folk. I should think there are only about 400 words in everyday use, which is about half as many as in Basic English. And there is no grammar at all (hooray!). Because of the very small vocabulary, it is necessary to find roundabout ways of indicating even common objects (as in Basic), and it is this roundabout expression that leads at times to something very like poetry (*not* as in Basic). For instance, there is not even a word for the rudder of a boat; it is the boat's tail. There is no winter, but merely cold land or cold earth. ***Death*** and ***dead*** are ***no wind***. The buttons on your coat and the stars in the sky are the same thing,—stars are simply buttons. You can mention your knife in a straightforward way but your fork is only *the friend of the knife*. Printed textiles are called *painted sails*. A holiday is a *big Sunday*. An American is *Boston*, and the United States is *Boston land*, while an Englishman is *King George*. (The Spirit of '76 has crossed the border!) There is no word for worn out or broken; a worn rifle is an old-man rifle, a broken wagon is an old-man wagon, and so on. The moon does not wane, but is said to be a sick moon.

You will find thousands of examples of this kind of poetic talk in the old Norse; the Vikings liked to call the sea the herring-pond or the gannet-bath. But at least they had ordinary words too, for common occasions, and called the sea the sea if some damn-fool lubberly foreigner insisted, whereas in Chinook you must talk like a poet or not at all!

Of course I have translated such Chinook words above as happen not to be English already. But let me tell you two of the actual Chinook words, so that you can hear their wonderful imitative sound. Rain is *snass*, and if you can think of a colder, wetter, more unpleasant little description, I should like to hear it. And boxing is *puk-puk;* you can actually hear the blows there.

Truth is *straight talk*. There is something very pleasing about that. Perhaps the priests introduced this moral note, but at any rate the Indians have accepted it. But there is a far more moral expression, and since it has no parallel in any other language, I like to think (possibly mistakenly) that the Indians were responsible for it themselves. The word for suffering and wretchedness is identical with the word for pity and compassion. In other words, misery automatically awakens pity. We know that in this world such a notion is not always true, but that makes it all the more startling to find such a conception built into the very foundations of a language as a self-evident fact, an axiom, a basic principle.

MAY LYRIC

THE dogwood buds are a pale-green promise
Foretelling the white stars of May.
On the bridal-wreath bush the delicate florets
Dip and sway, dip and sway.
April, April, be swift in your going,
Make room for a lovelier—May!
(My love comes in May.)

The late-leafing walnut will fan out its splendor
In shade for my darling again.
The fragant syringa shall crown her dark tresses,
Untumbled by wind and unriven by rain.
O May, May, be swift in your coming,
Moon-fair night, sun-bright day!
(My love comes in May.)

Then—hold you, hold you,
Bring not the summer's high noon.
Soon, too soon, the roses
Curve and color to June.

MARGERY COPITHORNE

FIRST MEETING AT A PARTY

OUT of your eyes, you look at me,
Out of my eyes, I look at you;
My thoughts are not for you to see
Your thoughts are what I wish I knew;

The world lies flatly in between,
A place of nowhere, unexplored—
Out of our eyes, we look, and glean
No hint of being pleased . . or bored!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

IT'S A SAILOR'S SPRING
BIG FLOWER ANCHORED TO LITTLE BRIM
typical of the sailors "all the nice girls" love and one from the Spring collection at
EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Money Applecart Upset by Juggling Francs?

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

France's position was difficult when the Schuman administration decided to devalue the franc but the implications of the French action in establishing a "multiple - exchange" system have extended far outside the country. Reasonably stable exchanges, such as the International Fund was intended to guarantee, are again threatened and the forces of internationalism and good-will given a set-back.

Washington.

PEOPLE in Washington are very upset by the possible effects of last week's currency experiment. It would not be so bad if the new arrangements that France has brought in regarding the price or prices of the Franc could be kept inside that country, but they cannot.

Everyone is agreed that the International Monetary Fund, which refused to agree with the French plan, has lost prestige. In its first major test it has failed. That is bad for the whole cause of international agreement. Foreign exchanges, almost more than anything else, need international agreement and international action if misunderstandings and trade and currency wars are to be avoided. After all, it takes two countries to make an exchange rate.

But that is not the end of it. Canadians are concerned, directly, with the rate of exchange between our dollar and sterling and our dollar and francs; and we are indirectly concerned with the sterling-franc rate because, if it is out of line with the other two rates, Canadian transactions that ought to be made through London will get diverted to Paris or vice versa.

And much more is at stake than international agreement about exchange rates between francs and other currencies.

After the last war violent inflations took place in most European countries. Prices soared, savings disappeared, fortunes were made and lost overnight, production was dislocated, the whole structure of society was strained, and Communism, then an infant experiment, even in Russia became a serious threat.

Reasonably stable exchanges, such as the International Fund was intended to guarantee, are again threatened. France has established a partly free exchange market. It is largely out of control, and who can say where it will go? Worst of all, perhaps, the move came just after Mr. Bevin's proposals for much closer relations between Great Britain and the European Countries. The French have given Mr. Bevin a slap in the face. They have also given General Marshall a slap, for what they have done clearly will not help in the consolidation and integration of western Europe which, from the beginning, has been a feature of the Marshall plan.

In order to realize the implications of the French action we need to understand what they have done. They have done several things.

To begin with they have changed the official value of the franc. The exchange rate is now 214 to the dollar; before it was only 119 to the dollar; the value is virtually halved.

There was no opposition in the International Fund to this devaluation, in fact it was welcomed. Many members of the fund, probably including our own Canadian member, Mr. Rasminsky, actually questioned whether the step went far enough. Price increases in France had gone so far, the purchasing power of the franc had been so undermined by inflation, that halving the official value abroad did not seem in line with the value of the franc at home.

Discriminatory

The objectionable things that the French did were those which, unlike the official devaluation, did not affect all countries in the same way and which gave the franc two other approved values as well as its new official one. The French action was "discriminatory" between different countries and it established a "multiple exchange" system.

Experience after the last war and in the nineteen-thirties has shown both these developments to be very dangerous to the cause of international trade in general and to good working relations between governments. They interfere with the movement of goods and they cause friction between people.

There is no doubt that the French position was difficult and called for radical remedies. French reserves had fallen off badly through 1947 and trade had become distorted. Exports to U.S.A. were particularly disappointing. On the other hand, for some reason that is not entirely clear here, exports to England were very satisfactory, all too satisfactory.

The French dollar position has been so bad that they have used up the line of credit to which they are entitled from the Fund, they have borrowed more than any other country from the International Bank, and they are the chief beneficiaries of the "Interim Aid" which the U.S. is giving to four European countries pending adoption of the Marshall Plan.

The "discrimination" involved in what the French have done is tied up with the establishment of a relatively free exchange market and with the "multiple-currency" which it involves.

There are to be three values of the franc. The first is the official rate; the second is the free rate; the third is the average between the other two. The different rates are to be used for different purposes and for different countries—hence the discrimination.

France's Imports

Take imports in France for example. Most imports from hard currency countries (including U.S.A. but not Canada) will be paid for at the free market price. Since this will be a good deal higher than the fixed rate, these imports will be penalized. However, a few necessary imports, including wheat and coal and fertilizers, will be given the benefit of the lower official rate even if they come from hard currency areas. And all imports from soft currency areas (including Canada) will get this lower rate.

Incidentally the fact that Canada is treated as a soft currency area is one of the many peculiarities of the whole plan. France was just about as short of Canadian dollars as American.

As for exports the new plan is even more complicated. Exports to hard currency areas are given a special incentive even beyond the incentive in the new official rate. An exporter must sell half of the U.S. dollars he gets to the Bank of France at the official rate, but he can dispose of the remaining half on the free market at even higher prices. Hence, in effect, he receives the average price between the official and the free.

Other people are permitted to use the free market completely. American tourists (but not Canadians) may sell their dollars on the free market, getting top (legal) prices in terms of francs. This is intended to encourage the tourist trade. People who smuggled capital out of the country since the beginning of the war are also given the benefit of the free rate. They are to be subjected to a penalty tax of 25 per cent—presumably as a lesson that crime does not pay off at 100 cents on the dollar. But they will make, nevertheless, a pretty profit. This in itself is an indication of the extremity to which the French authorities are ready to go to get dollars and other hard currency into their hands.

Enough has been said to indicate the great complications of the new system. People who see that the French are setting up a "free exchange market" and therefore imagine that there is some great victory for free enterprise over government control are a long way off the track.

In fact the "free" exchange market is hedged about with restrictions, and since everyone dealing on it has to be licensed this immediately raises the possibility, indeed in France the certainty, that a black market will grow up outside the free market. It is quite possible that many of the dollars that the French intend to go into the free market, and to be used for licensed and approved imports, will in fact be diverted into the black market for illegal purposes. This fate is likely to be in store for a good many tourists' dollars.

It is not surprising that the other members of the International Fund were not at all happy about the proposals. As a matter of fact the most vigorous opposition came from the other European countries which feared that they might be dragged into taking similar sorts of action in self-defense. The Americans, it seems, were at first willing to go quite a long way towards compromise.

The whole business emphasizes the weakness of France: economic weakness, social and political weakness. One wonders whether this breakthrough of the forces of narrow, self-centred, nationalism is the beginning of a general retreat, in Europe and throughout the world, of the forces of reason, internationalism, and goodwill. Is France going to crumble in international affairs in 1948 as she crumbled in military affairs in 1940?

The world's largest lightning arrester has just been erected near Brilliant, Ohio, as protection for the delicate instruments of the 500,000-volt test transmission line of American Gas and Electric Co.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada Needs Synthetic Fuels

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHY not build a synthetic fuel oil industry in Canada? This country's extreme dependence on U.S. supplies (at present we import about 90 per cent of our oil consumption), the current urgings in Congress that the U.S. should prohibit the exporting of oil to Canada, and the seeming certainty that, even without an actual ban, importations of oil from the U.S. next winter will be much below this year's insufficient supply, create a frightening situation for Canada and appear to call for immediate consideration of a Canadian synthetic fuel program. The world oil shortage will apparently continue to be acute for another two or three years at least, and even then there is no present prospect that supply will take care, without the aid of synthetics, of rapidly increasing demand.

Under the stimulus of war, Canada and the United States built plants to make synthetic rubber, and did it very successfully. Synthetic fuel would take more money and more time to develop, but is fully as necessary, in view of the dependence of so much of industry and transportation on oil fuel. Canada has large reserves of coal (much of it low-grade and inconveniently located, but suitable for producing synthetic oil), and of natural gas and oil shale, and there would be no question as to source of supply. The main problems would rather be those of cost and technique.

Benefit by U.S. Research

In view of the no doubt close relationship of Canada with the United States in the event of another major war, and the need of synthetic oil, in that event, to supplement the supply of natural oil, Canada's technical and cost problems could presumably be worked out in association with that country. The U. S. is already working on plans for synthetic fuel and Secretary of the Interior Krug told Congress last week that he was developing specific proposals to present to Congress. He said that a synthetic fuel industry should be built by private capital with government assistance. He saw the need to start building up a $9 billion industry now, in peacetime, without waiting for a national emergency. He said the program should be completed in five to ten years, and result in the production of two million barrels of synthetic fuel a day. That would be equivalent to 40 per cent of the current U.S. natural oil output.

The first step, Mr. Krug indicated, would be the building of at least three commercial-size plants for producing synthetic fuels—one using oil shale, one using coal in the hydrogenation process, and one using coal in the Fischer-Tropsch process. These plants would be the prototypes for the construction of a major synthetic fuel industry. In pressing for early development of the new industry, Mr. Krug asserted that so much capital, so much in materials, and so much time would be required that the U.S. could not afford to wait for an emergency to begin. He explained that building a capacity of two million barrels a day would require about 16 million tons of steel and the expenditure of around $9 billion. It would require the training of men for mining, plant operation and other functions. All in all, it would be about ten times the magnitude of the U.S. synthetic rubber program of the last war.

Cannot Afford Delay

Canada's synthetic fuel program would presumably need to be even greater relatively, because of this country's comparative lack of natural oil as a basic fuel supply. Relatively it would be considerably more costly—except that we might reasonably hope to have the use, on favorable terms, of much U.S. research in this direction. And research will be a major cost item in the U.S. program. Developments in synthetic fuels are already coming along so rapidly that there seems to be a possibility that if plants for their production were constructed now they'd probably be obsolete before any war came. This is the kind of situation that naturally tends to postpone positive action. But Canada, it would appear, can afford delay less than the United States can; we have the actual prospect of peacetime deprivation, not only the contingency of war.

Across the border one group wants to begin construction of synthetic fuel plants now on the basis of the knowledge already available. Another group wants to move more slowly, and suggests that the government should spend $40 million in synthetic liquid fuels research over the next four years. That would triple the present research program of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The intention is to ask Congress to vote the funds at this session. Proponents of this program contend that government research will spark a great deal of private development. They think that private firms will try to move quickly in order to get hold of basic patents that will give them competitive advantages.

In view of mutual defence considerations, the development by Canada of adequate sources of essential fuels would seem to be clearly in the interests of the United States itself as well as Canada.

Sterling Devaluation Would Be Injurious

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Marston does not agree that devaluation of sterling is imminent or even certain "eventually". Britain is suffering from the rise in world prices of primary goods and is having to increase her exports considerably in order to pay for a much smaller volume of imports than she actually needs. Devaluation of her currency would aggravate this position and could only result in a still further decrease in her standard of living.

If a world slump occurred Britain might then have to revalue the pound as the easiest way to meet the cut-throat export competition which would ensue, but it would only be as a last resort.

London.

RUMORS of impending devaluation of sterling, with all its implications for the sterling area, circulate more freely now than heretofore. Though each rumor is as insubstantial as its predecessor each gains wider support. By now a large body of opinion, in Britain and outside it, accepts the idea that devaluation will be carried out sooner or later.

The argument of the diehards that sterling would not in any circumstances be devalued by a Government which put confidence in sterling high on its policy cannot be supported by official statements. Indeed, when the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dalton, insisted at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in September 1946 that Britain's right to devalue its currency should be stated more specifically than it had been stated in the Bretton Woods Plan he plainly informed the world that the present sterling-dollar ratio was not immutable.

The right was furthermore expressly recognized in the recent U. S. State Department report on the Marshall Plan, which clearly advised that the British Government, if it became convinced that sterling was overvalued, and that its overvaluation was adversely affecting the balance of payments, would "probably seek to make the required adjustments in the rate of exchange, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund".

Many people, seeing that Britain's balance of payments is badly out of adjustment, and seeing that the right to devalue the pound is acknowledged, even in the U. S. where it might be expected to meet some opposition, have put two and two together and reached the conclusion that devaluation is imminent. Their calculations have been wrong, however, because it is not a simple question of two and two.

It is, on the contrary, a very complicated matter, requiring the most careful assessment of the trading position, of relative prices, of industrial prospects not only in Britain but in manufacturing countries all over the world, and, not least, the psychological factor. And it is highly unlikely that such an assessment would at this time show a balance of advantage for devaluation.

Poorer Trading Prospect

The trading prospect is certainly not as healthy as it looked in 1946 and during most of 1947. The demand for goods in the world market is no longer indiscriminate; and Britain is still a long way from her export targets. The value of British exports in 1947 was £1,137 million, or £63 million short of the target; the year's trade gap was £591 million. By the last month of the year the quantum was up to 120 per cent of 1938 volume, but the increase to 140 per cent by the end of June will be tough going. Few people care to look to the end of the year, for which time a further expansion is scheduled, because there are signs that by then competition in all non-essential goods will be a serious problem for British exporters.

Devaluation of the currency, however, can certainly not solve this problem. Many of the products of the sterling area, notably its primary products and capital goods, are still, and are likely to remain for years, in very strong demand all over the world. In order to stimulate sales of consumer goods from textiles to toys, the sterling area would have to accept a smaller return for rubber and tin, cocoa and wool, coal, locomotives and electrical plants. It would have, moreover, to pay more, in sterling, for imported wheat and meat, metals, timber, cotton, and all the other indispensable goods required for human consumption or for industry.

Grave Overall Position

Sterling countries—fortunately for Britain—produce a wide range of primary products whose prices have risen more than those of manufactured consumer goods. But the sterling area is extremely short of dollars. While some sterling exports, notably those primary products of which North America is deficient, earn large quantities of dollars, and every effort is being made by Britain to break into the U. S. markets with manufactures, the overall position remains grave.

Britain suffers particularly from the rise in world primary prices and has to export, not only to dollar countries but all over the world, a larger-than-normal volume of her production to pay for a less-than-normal volume of imported goods.

While this deterioration of the terms of trade persists—and it is likely to persist for years, perhaps permanently—devaluation of the currency can only aggravate the difficulties. An appreciable reduction of sterling's value would make a truly awesome disparity between the real value of exports now and their corresponding value before the war. It would further reduce an already lowered standard of living without even achieving a formal balance of overseas payments. For the question of "discouraging" imports does not arise when imports are under governmental control.

The fact must be faced that in a world which is chronically short of food, and where industry has developed rapidly in the past decade, food will continue to be valued relatively more highly than manufactured consumer goods. Of these Britain has not, in any case, an unlimited quantity to offer so that bulk cannot make good a deficiency of pricing.

In the matter of capital goods, and coal, and other British exports which are still in strong demand, the quantities are anyway far too small to meet requirements, and in lowering prices the country would simply be making a gift to purchasers without any immediate compensation whatever.

Looking at the situation in this light, it may seem strange that competent observers still talk of devaluation of sterling "eventually". The explanation is that the transformation of the sellers' market into a buyers' market may proceed rapidly, so that international competition by any means will be the order of the day. In a world slump Britain would not be comfortably placed in the matter of costs, and she might have to adopt the easy way of lowering prices, by devaluing the currency. But it is an uneconomical method at any time, and it will only be used in the last resort.

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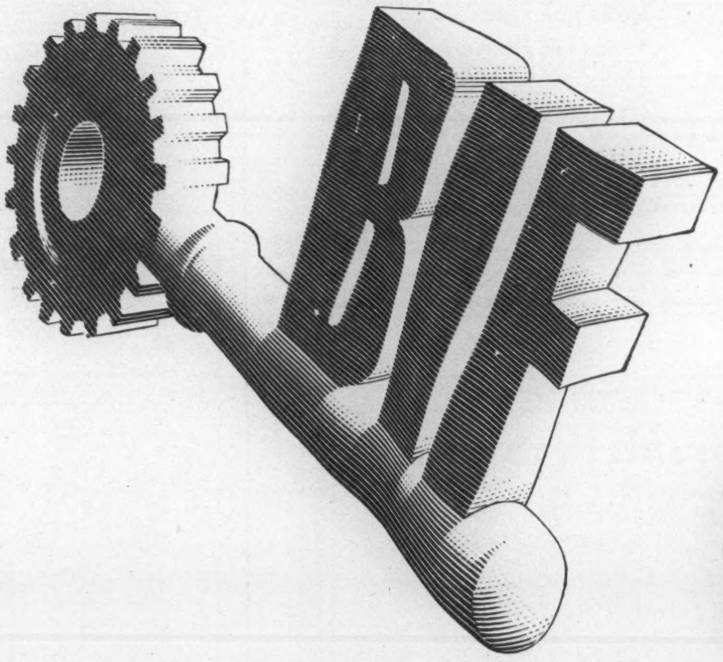

1948
MAY 3-14

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Mining Development in Manitoba Is Greatest in Its History

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE province of Manitoba, of which over three-fifths is underlain by rocks of Precambrian age, enjoyed in 1947 the best mining year in its history. The continued interest attracted was widespread, so much so that more claims were staked and recorded than in any previous year and also apparent was the greatest amount of large-scale development on more properties than ever before. Mineral production showed an increase of nearly $1,000,000 over value of output the previous year. Although metal production dropped down considerably there was a net increase in value of over 4.5 per cent. Total value of the mineral output was $17,289,315 compared with $16,403,549 in 1946. Over 6,730 mining claims were recorded—more than double the 1946 figure—while the previous high mark in the period since the transfer of the resources to the province was in 1934, when 3,831 claims were recorded.

•

In pointing out that never in the history of Manitoba has there taken place so much large-scale mining development work on so many properties as was the case in 1947, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Mines, mentions some of the outstanding developments of the year. He referred to the new 2,000-ton daily capacity plant of Howe Sound Exploration at Snow Lake, the Cuprus Mines, near Flin Flon, which is rapidly bringing a copper-zinc property to the production stage, a new gold mine, Ogama-Rockland, which will reach production this year, at least two other properties in the general vicinity of Flin Flon which have reached advanced stages of development and other interests in the Herb Lake area where they have been blocking out ore. The Sherritt-Gordon-Lynn Lake development of copper-nickel deposits has already attracted wide attention and they provide a substantial basis, Mr. McDiarmid said, for the hope that this part

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

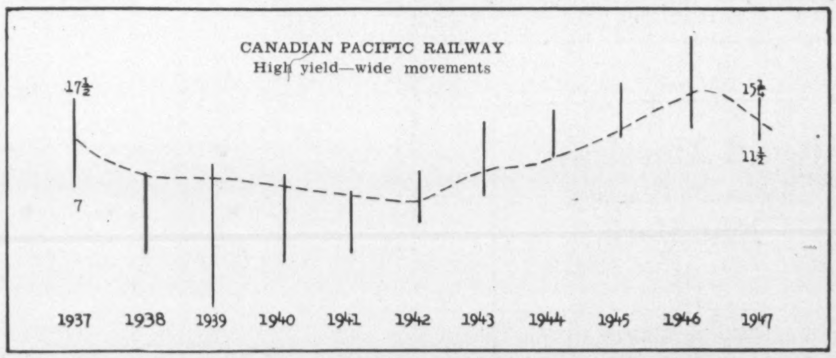
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

				Averages			C.P.R.
PRICE 31 Dec. 47	**$14.50**						
YIELD	**8.6%**	**Last 1 month**	**Down**	**1.5%**	**Up**		**11.5%**
INVESTMENT INDEX	**60**	**Last 12 months**	**Down**	**4.9%**	**Up**		**7.4%**
GROUP	**"C"**	**1942-46 range**	**Up**	**160.0%**	**Up**		**390.0%**
RATING	**See Below**	**1946-47 range**	**Down**	**23.1%**	**Down**		**54.1%**



SUMMARY:—No simple analysis could do justice to the transportation empire that operates under the name of Canadian Pacific Railway. Its rail lines, its steamships, its telegraph lines, its hotels and its mines have attained such magnitude that any statistician must surely approach his subject with humility and respect. This evaluation takes into consideration none of the usual factors, such as earnings, fixed and liquid assets, reserves, working capital, etc., etc., but approaches the subject entirely on the basis of the market performance of the common shares.

C.P.R. fluctuates more widely than the average stock and because its movements are frequently twice as violent it is rated as a speculation. (See percentage movements above.) The Investment Index of 60 denotes some lack of confidence on the part of investors that the current dividend can be maintained indefinitely. These factors combine to give the stocks a rating somewhat below average as an **investment.**

On the other hand it remains one of the best stocks in Canada for **traders** because of its wide price swings and its ready marketability. Its price movement over the past 12 months has been quite favorable when compared with some other issues.

When the next major move of the averages becomes well **defined,** it will likely find C.P.R. moving with them, but outdistancing, percentagewise, most of the well known Canadian stocks.

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SPRINGER, STURGEON GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on April 5, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
January 30, 1948.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 339

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1948.

By Order of the Board,
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.
Montreal, 13th January, 1948.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 46

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share, plus a bonus of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share, on the outstanding no par value shares of the Company has been declared payable March 1st, 1948, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on February 14th, 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
JAMES RICHARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont., January 29, 1948.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1948, payable April 2, to shareholders of record March 2, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.
Montreal, January 26, 1948.

of northern Manitoba may become one of the world's outstanding base metal regions.

•

If present expectations are realized Quemont Mining Corporation, in the Rouyn area of Quebec, should be in production in the spring of 1949 at an initial rate of 2,000-tons daily. Deliveries of steel have been better lately and it is hoped to have the mill structure completed and ready for installation of equipment by October. Design of the 2,000-ton concentrator and cyanide plant, except for small detail, has been completed and major equipment ordered. Good progress is reported on the excavation for these buildings. Foundation work for mining plant and shops at No. 2 shaft has been completed and several buildings are ready for structural steel erection. Recent diamond drilling from the 1,080 level has intersected marginal copper-gold values in a folded zone 200 feet north, northwest and west of the shaft. An additional intersection 80 feet southwest of the shaft is ore grade. Drilling to ascertain if these new indications can be converted into ore at greater depth may commence late next month.

•

An increase in the quarterly dividend payment has been announced by Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company. The payment due March 15 will be $1 a share as against 75 cents quarterly last year. Net earnings for 1946 were in the neighborhood of $4.75 per share and it is regarded as likely that this year's profits may run at least between $5 and $6 a share.

•

A doubling of capacity of the present 400-ton mill at Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines is being proceeded with at once and clearing of the mill site started early in January. Expansion of the capacity is expected to become effective during the latter part of the current year. While ore reserves will not be calculated until the end of the fiscal year on February 28 they were sufficient a year ago for nine years' milling at the present capacity. Earnings are stated to be better than in the previous year when they were 4½ cents a share. The cost of mill expansion is estimated at $600,000, but despite this an interim dividend of four cents a share will be distributed on February 20, the same as paid a year ago. At the east of the bottom —11th level—two new ore lengths have been added, each 175 feet in length. The most easterly shoot averages 0.219 oz. across 24.8 feet and the more westerly 0.214 oz. across 17.2 feet. Possibility of an upward extension of the new ore to the ninth level has been indicated.

•

The province of Quebec has another base metal producer in sight as the result of an agreement reached between Noranda Mines and East Sullivan Mines, involving a smelting, refining and marketing contract for East Sullivan concentrates and a financing arrangement for construction of the East Sullivan concentrator. Expectations are that East Sullivan will get into production next fall on a basis of at least 2,000 tons a day. East Sullivan is one of the results of the boom in mining prospects which started in 1943, and possibilities exist for the development of a major-sized output. Under the agreement Noranda has undertaken to treat the entire output of copper concentrates and subscribe to $2,000,000 of 5% bonds to be issued by East Sullivan at par, thus guaranteeing funds for concentrator construction and completion of development.

•

The net aggregate value of the assets of Anglo-Huronian Ltd., as of July 31, 1947, taking securities having market quotations at market value, or less, and taking other assets at fair value in the opinion of the directors, was $20,181,511, equivalent to $13.45 per share, as compared with $12.94 a year previously. Of the total net assets $19,186,021 was represented by cash and marketable securities at market value. Net profit per share for the year equalled 18.9 cents. In addition, the company had a net profit of $110,511 on sale of securities, after write-offs.

•

After delays through non-delivery of shaft-sinking equipment, Chimo Gold Mines is now preparing for sinking a 500-foot shaft on its 25-claim property in Vauquelin township, Quebec. Three levels are to be established. As indicated by diamond drilling an ore zone with a length of 850 feet persists well below the 500-foot depth. Widths of the gold-bearing structure are from 20 to 60 feet and values persist over the entire width.

•

Extensively explored by surface diamond drilling, which yielded some encouraging results, the Hugh-Pam

(*Continued on Page* 35)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Likely Point of Support?

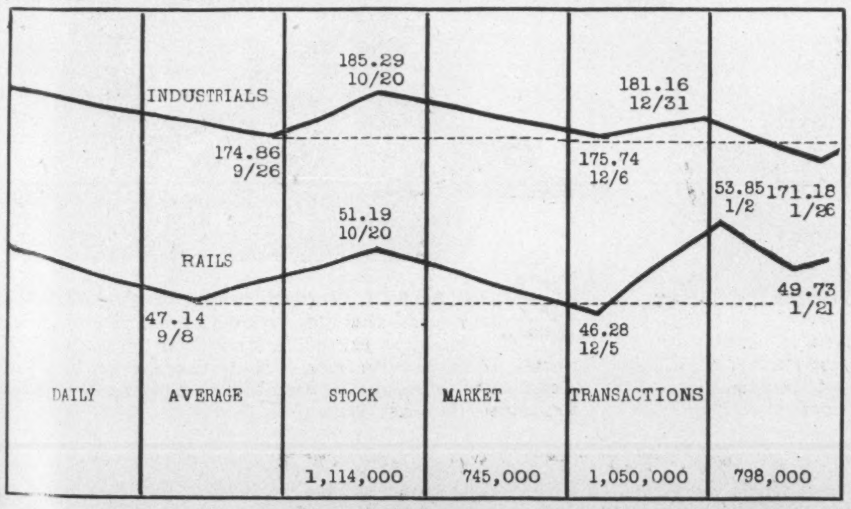
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK MARKET TREND (which dominates the Canadian market): While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. Recent market decline, following several months of sidewise action, suggests that the intermediate movement may have turned downward with testing of 1946-7 bottoms a first objective.

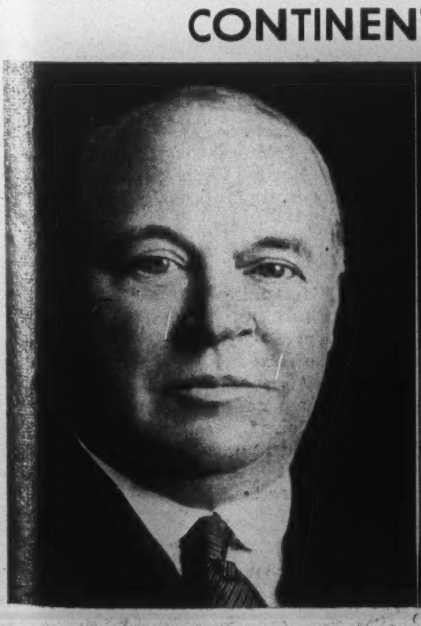
Following two weeks of persistent decline, the stock market has shown a rallying disposition. Volume has increased somewhat on the rally, although not of proportions indicating the strength to be other than the normal technical rebound to be anticipated in the wake of the character of decline recently registered.

As stated last week, it is yet too early to say that the market, based on the recent weakness, is now resuming the main downtrend even though there are some minor suggestions that this may be the case. If the main downtrend is being resumed, however, a likely point of first support for worthwhile rally would be around 165/163 on the industrial average—this being the area at which the 1946 and 1947 drops were stopped.

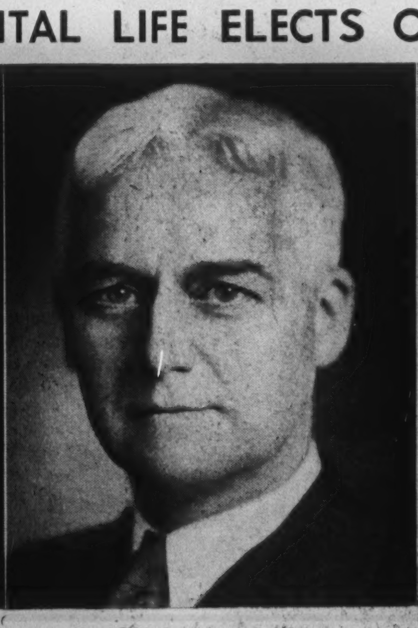
DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



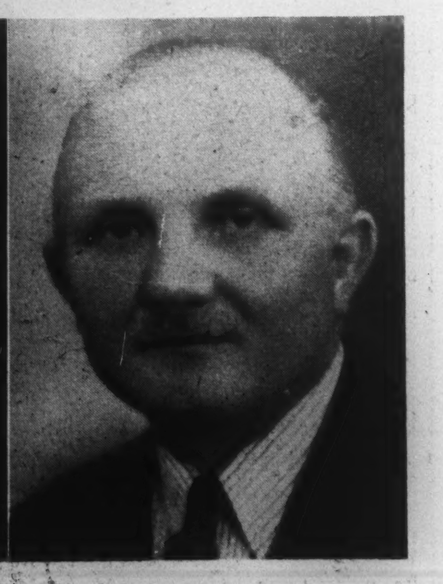
CONTINENTAL LIFE ELECTS OFFICERS



JOHN W. HOBBS
Chairman of the Board



NEWTON J. LANDER
President



WALTER F. SMITH
Vice-President

The Continental Life Insurance Company, Head Office, Toronto, following its annual meeting announces the election of the following officers: Mr. John W. Hobbs, a Director since 1917, President since 1933, also Chairman of the Board since 1946, has retired as President and continues as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Newton J. Lander, formerly Vice-President and Managing Director, was elected President and is now President and Managing Director. Mr. Lander is a Past President of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association of Canada and of the Life Insurance Institute of Canada. He has been associated with the Continental Life Insurance Company since its inception. Mr. Walter F. Smith was elected Vice-President and a member of the Board. Mr. Smith became connected with the Company's field force following outstanding service in the first world war and became a successful branch manager. In succeeding years he held the positions of Assistant General Manager and General Superintendent of Agencies.

Canadian Car
Class "A" Shares to Yield 6.15%

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited is the largest manufacturer in Canada of railway rolling stock, motor buses and trackless trolley coaches. Production also includes street cars, aircraft, castings of all types and precision machinery.

Net profits for the first quarter of the current fiscal year ending September 30, 1948 are understood to be in excess of annual dividend requirements for the Company's Class "A" Shares.

Our new pamphlet concerning Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited covers its financial improvement during the past ten years and its present business outlook.

Copy of the new pamphlet will be furnished gladly upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Vancouver
Kitchener Montreal New York Hamilton
Ottawa Regina Edmonton Halifax Victoria
London, Eng. New Westminster London, Ont.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 29, 1948, payable on the 1st day of March, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of February, 1948. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 22, 1948.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 112

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eighteen cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of March, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fourteenth day of February, 1948.

By order of the Board.

Kirkland Securities Limited
Secretary

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
January 31st, 1948.

Attended a
CLASS RE-UNION
lately?

...And did you find your mind going back over the intervening years and all the changes they have brought?

Your estate is one important measure of these changes. Compare it with twenty years ago. Consider it in relation to your present position and future prospects, and in the light of your plans for your family. Thinking along these lines may well force you to the decision that the time has come to make a thorough review of your affairs, and to develop a plan for the future.

We are ready at any time to assist you in such an analysis and to work with your legal adviser in advising how the terms of your will should be changed to fit your present needs. No obligation is involved.

Capital, Reserve and Surplus in excess of $6,000,000

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ABOUT INSURANCE

More Effective Measures Required To Stop Economic Waste by Fire

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is difficult to get people to understand that they themselves must bear the cost of the heavy annual drain on the country's resources caused by the fire loss; that the useful and indispensable function of the insurance companies is to distribute over the whole body of their policyholders the losses of those who have fires.

As the higher the fire losses go, the higher must also go the cost of fire insurance, and as the cost of insurance enters into the price charged for virtually every article purchased, the public generally, whether insured or not, have a financial interest in remedial measures for reducing the present largely preventable fire waste.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, the direct property loss in this country by fire in 1946 amounted to $49,413,363, showing an increase of 100 per cent in the past ten years. But these figures, large as they are, do not tell the whole story, as the indirect loss, arising from deaths, injuries, resultant unemployment, lost production, continuing expenses, etc., undoubtedly amounted to considerably more than the direct loss, so that the year's total economic waste from fire could conservatively be computed at well over $100,000,000.

Fire loss of such dimensions in a country of 12,000,000 people calls for a most careful examination of prevailing practices in order to determine what practical measures are these inroads. It should be kept in mind that the burden of the fire loss must be borne by the people themselves and not by the insurance companies, as they perform only the useful and necessary function of distributing the losses of the comparatively few policyholders who have losses over the whole body of policyholders.

Purpose of Statistics

What do the records show as to the burning up of our economic resources? Most of the statistics of the fire loss are provided by the insurance world, and are completed and published by the provincial fire marshals and the Dominion Fire Commissioner. Their purpose is mainly two-fold: (1) To reflect experience by class for rate adjustments; (2) To give guidance as to causes, so that preventive measures may be taken to deal with these causes.

While the records with respect to losses by class provide useful data, the statistics as to causes of fire, which are essential to organized prevention, are regarded by experts as leaving much room for improvement. Fire which gets out of its proper place is a complex problem; it is an effect from a multitude of deeply involved causes. Its proper diagnosis calls for a wide knowledge of cause and effect. The person or persons responsible or determining causes (from which our fire loss statistics are compiled) must know much about lightning and the behavior of electricity in its many applications. He must have some knowledge of chemistry, the diverse manufacturing hazards, heating systems and all the other simpler causes.

He must also be a thorough investigator and probe all the direct and circumstantial evidence if he is to properly determine causes. If he does not have these qualifications, nor the capacity to examine into the degrees of probability, the statistics reflecting the serious and growing problem of economic waste by fire may, to a large extent, be useless. How valuable are the present statistics as to the cause of fire? Do they adequately disclose what it is that is burning up our national wealth in such substantial amounts?

Problem Partly Obscured

An examination of the records shows that we have been far from successful in determining the causes of fire. For instance, in the Province of Quebec for ten years some 57 per cent of all the fire loss was from unknown causes. In Ontario in 1946 48.8 per cent of the fire loss was from unknown causes. In 1946 in the Dominion as a whole over 40 per cent was from unknown causes. It might well be asked how preventive measures can be intelligently devised when such a large part of the problem is undetermined? And it would seem as though the various authorities who should be concerned are quite reconciled to a continuance of the practices which leave so much of this important problem obscure.

It is admitted that there will always be *some* mysterious fires of which the origin cannot be determined, but when our records are continued year after year into decades with a good half of the problem buried in obscurity, there is some justification for wondering how much of this obscurity is due to incompetence or indifference.

Statistics of causes of fire are constructed around 14 causes, excluding the unknown. It is not easy to determine causes in a severe fire or a fire in which the loss is a total one, but the standard or specified causes in the statistical record lend themselves to deduction, processes of elimination and degrees of probability in seeking to establish a cause. For example, if a fire occurs in July in a city residence, about 8 of the specified causes can be eliminated. But the person charged with the responsibility of determining causes must have an analytical mind, must know cause and effect, and must be required to investigate.

Low Efficiency Shown

It would seem that the high frequency of "cause unknown" in our fire records warrants an examination into the practices followed in this important matter. Who provides the information for the record? Is the individual in each case competent to perform this task? Are the forms upon which he submits his reports such as to reveal the factors entering into the problem, or is he just expected to express an opinion? The record shows that this phase of the fire loss problem is in a rather low state of efficiency and reflects little credit upon those responsible for it.

Of course the exposure or bringing to light the causes of fire and their tabulation is only useful if something is done about it. Imperfect as our fire records are at the present time, there is unmistakable evidence of one serious contributor to fire loss which should be engaging the attention of those responsible for the initiation of preventive measures. The full extent of the loss caused by this contributor is not known, much of it evidently being included with those coming under the head "cause unknown."

What is referred to is the fire loss from electrical causes, which is becoming an ever-increasing factor in the fire loss from "known" causes, without taking into account the many losses from this cause evidently included with the "unknown." The impact of electricity upon the fire loss varies in different parts of the country, and, as would be expected,

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A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

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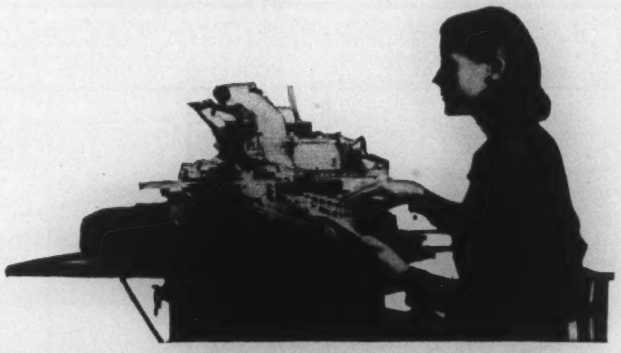
Thousands of business organizations have profited from National's three-point service in the mechanization of office work. Through its use they have made substantial reductions in costs, secured more complete and more accurate records in less time, and generally increased operating efficiency. This service has been equally effective with organizations of 50 employees, or of 50,000.



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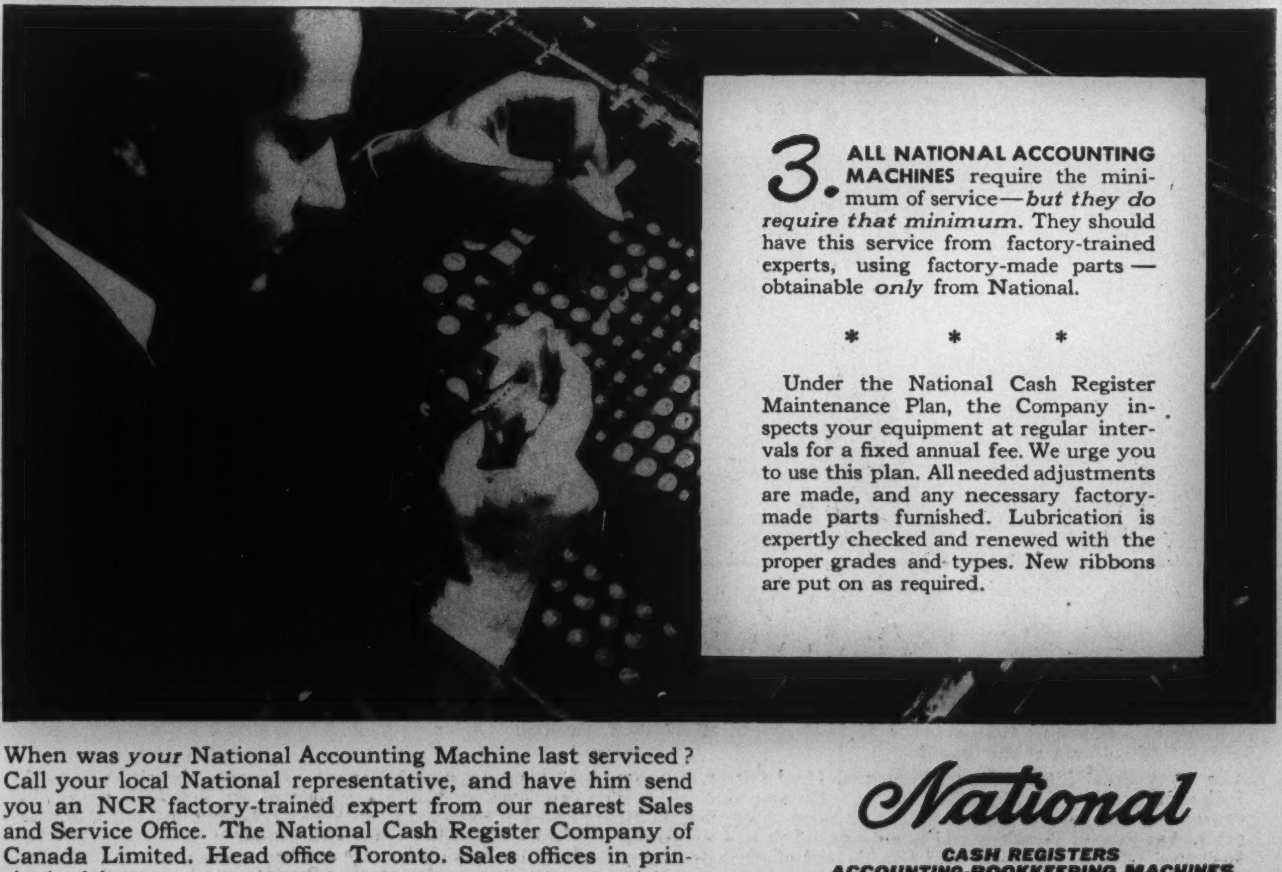

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* * *

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When was *your* National Accounting Machine last serviced? Call your local National representative, and have him send you an NCR factory-trained expert from our nearest Sales and Service Office. The National Cash Register Company of Canada Limited. Head office Toronto. Sales offices in principal cities.

National
CASH REGISTERS
ACCOUNTING-BOOKKEEPING MACHINES

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

is most serious in the industrial provinces.

In Ontario, as shown by the records of the Ontario Fire Marshal the fire loss from electrical causes in 1946 was 24 per cent of the amount of the entire loss from known causes. Over the 10-year period, 1936-1945, it was 19.2 per cent, and during the years 1939-1945 40 per cent of all industrial fire loss from known causes had an electrical origin.

There is no question that electricity has become one of the main causes—if not, in fact, the principal cause—of fire loss both in Canada and the United States, and its impact upon the fire loss is becoming greater all the time, and will increase in the future unless more energetic and intelligent action to check it is taken by those concerned than has so far been taken.

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

To what extent are Canadian policyholders protected if they place their insurance with British companies doing business in this country? I would like to get a report on the financial standing in Canada of a company called the London Guarantee and Accident Company whose head office is in London, Eng., showing assets and liabilities in this country, and the amount of business it does here in the different lines of insurance, such as fire, automobile, etc.

J.S.B., Kingston, Ont.

British and other outside insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion registry are required to maintain deposits with the Government at Ottawa and assets in Canada in excess of their Canadian liabilities, so that their Canadian policyholders are well protected and all claims are readily collectable. London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, with head office in London, Eng., and Canadian head office in Toronto, was established in 1867 and has been transacting business in Canada under Dominion registry since 1880. It is regularly licensed here and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. At the end of 1946 its total assets in Canada were $1,643,127, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $1,167,245, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $475,882. In 1946 its total income in Canada was $1,013,888 and its total expenditure, $849,955. Its net fire premiums were $140,739 and its net casualty premiums, including automobile and other casualty lines, amounted to $819,094. The automobile premiums were $446,875; public liability premiums, $53,340; employers' liability premiums, $16,417; aircraft insurance premiums, $16,205; personal accident insurance premiums, $83,932; fidelity insurance premiums, $34,004; guarantee (surety) premiums, $43,655; personal property insurance premiums, $55,752; plate glass insurance premiums, $9,812; sickness insurance premiums, $19,272; and theft insurance premiums, $34,102.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 33*)

Porcupine Mines property is to be explored from the underground workings of Porcupine Reef, under the terms of an agreement between Hugh-Pam, Broulan and Porcupine Reef. The latter company will carry on the development and Broulan will finance the work through the purchase of treasury shares. The crosscuts on the 500, 650, 800 and 970-foot levels at Porcupine Reef are within a couple of hundred feet of the Hugh-Pam line. The Hugh-Pam property, which consists of 15 claims, ties onto Porcupine Reef on the south and onto Bonetal on the south and west. The strike of the ore zone now being developed on Porcupine Reef indicates that this zone may continue on strike onto the Hugh-Pam claim immediately west of the claim on which the Reef shaft is located.

•

New mining companies incorporated in Ontario during 1947 numbered only 151 as against 335 in the previous year and 618 in 1945. Last year's number was the lowest since 1943, and the decline undoubtedly due to the general lack of interest in the mining market, and particularly so since the dollar parity action in July, 1946. Since that time raising of finances for new ventures has become increasingly difficult and prospecting activity has suffered severely.

•

For the twelfth consecutive year, Bralorne Mines, Bridge River district, British Columbia, is the leading gold producer in that province. In the last quarter of 1947 production was valued at $626,850, bringing output for the full year to $2,108,855. In the previous year production was valued at $1,210,226, when almost six months' operating time was lost due to the strike. Ore treated last year averaged 0.452 oz. gold per ton as against 0.541 oz. in 1946. The peak year in the company's history from standpoint of value was 1941 when output brought $3,808,894, but the largest actual output of gold was in 1939. The manpower situation showed a decided improvement during the final quarter of 1947, and it is expected mill capacity will be reached within a few months if this condition continues.

•

Due to a shortage of power Normetal Mining Corporation is still operating below mill capacity, but 1947 was a satisfactory year. Earnings are understood to likely double those of the previous 12 months. Profit of better than 25 cents per share is anticipated as compared with 12 cents in 1946, and 1948 may be substantially higher. By late fall a full supply of power should be available from the Quebec Hydro.

•

Inconclusive results along with unfavorable conditions at present confronting the gold mining industry has resulted in a decision to discontinue underground operations at East Amphi Gold Mines, in the Malartic area of Quebec. It is proposed to make a thorough study of the geology. The financing group are retaining their remaining options on the company's treasury shares. Of all work completed to date on the two levels, at 325 and 475 feet, most promising results have been obtained on the 325-foot horizon. The recent diamond drilling designed to outline the downward continuation of the zone on this level has been without conclusive results. Under the management of Howey Gold Mines, funds for development have also been provided by Northern Canada, Coniagas Mines, Prospectors Airways, Cyril Knight Prospecting Co., J. B. Streit, and E. H. Pooler.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

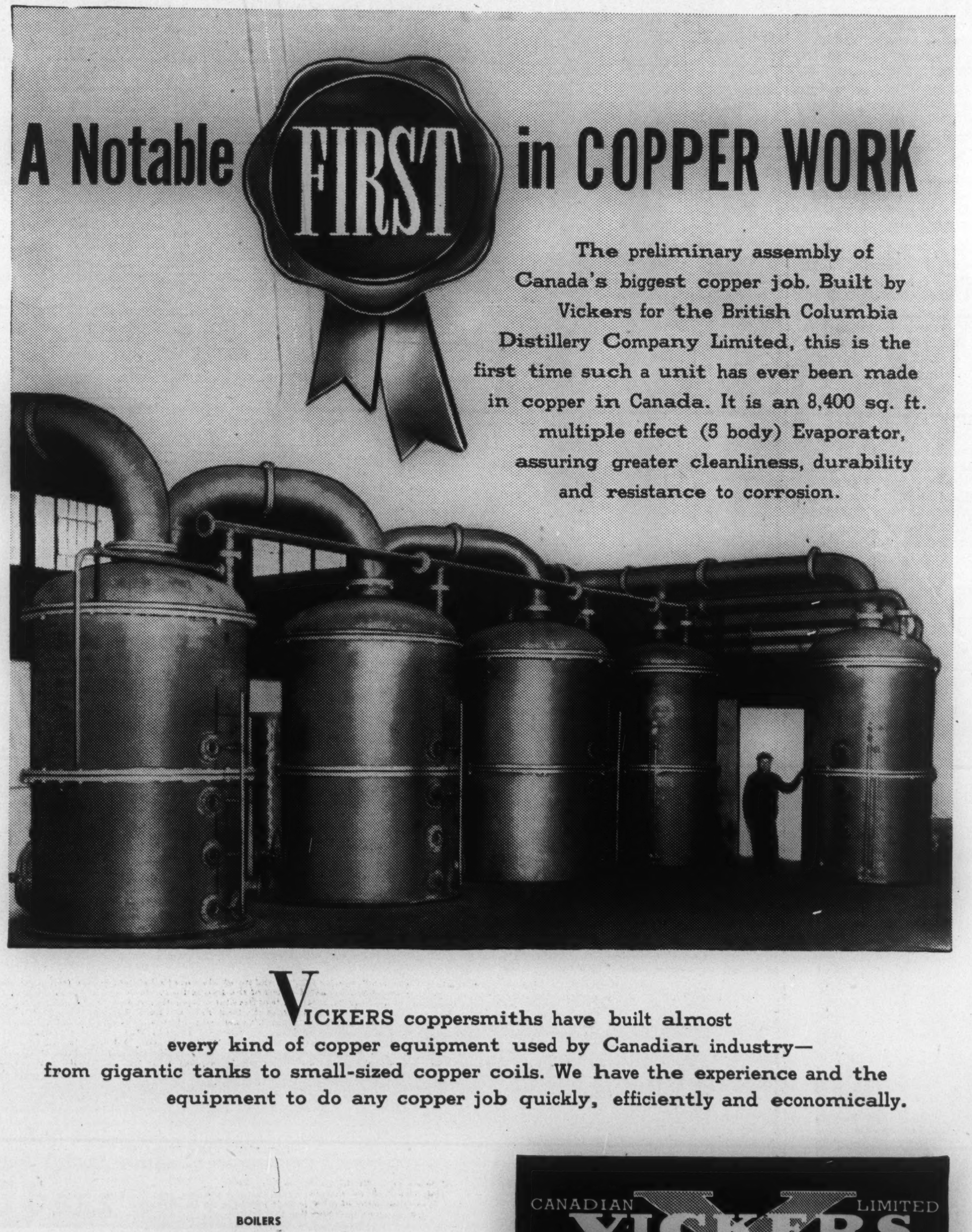
R. H. CAMPION
Manager for Canada

Sixty-Eight Yonge St.
TORONTO 1

E. S. HEATON
Assistant Manager

Our agents represent
the one who pays the premium **and the one who pays the loss**

Agencies and provincial management offices
from coast to coast and in Newfoundland



A Notable FIRST in COPPER WORK

The preliminary assembly of Canada's biggest copper job. Built by Vickers for the British Columbia Distillery Company Limited, this is the first time such a unit has ever been made in copper in Canada. It is an 8,400 sq. ft. multiple effect (5 body) Evaporator, assuring greater cleanliness, durability and resistance to corrosion.

VICKERS coppersmiths have built almost every kind of copper equipment used by Canadian industry—from gigantic tanks to small-sized copper coils. We have the experience and the equipment to do any copper job quickly, efficiently and economically.

BOILERS
SKINNER UNAFLOW MARINE ENGINES
MINING MACHINERY • PULP AND PAPER MILL EQUIPMENT
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SPECIAL MACHINERY

CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL
Representatives in principal cities

Company Reports

Equitable Life

M. J. SMITH, president and general manager, Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada, at the annual meeting reported a gain in new insurance of 5 per cent over 1946, bringing the total in force up 7 per cent. New assets also increased by 5 per cent. National Housing Act mortgages represent 39 per cent of assets, other mortgages 28 per cent, bonds 22 per cent.

Policy and annuity reserves were increased by $551,934. All of the company's business, except certain paid-up policies, has now been placed on a 3 per cent valuation.

Death claims paid totalled $357,708, and payments to living policyholders and beneficiaries $595,081.

In the case of bonds, the book value was $455,426 below the estimated market value, and in the case of stocks $40,599 below. The company felt that some reversal in interest trends would occur, and during the year decreased its bond holdings somewhat. A profit of $138,378 on the sale of securities was used to write down other securities held. The company has no bonds in default.

The gross earned interest rate was 4.79 per cent against 4.88 per cent in 1946.

Investment and contingency reserves were increased by $50,000 and surplus by $90,248 to $1,068,827.

Canada Cement

REFLECTING a period of extremely active business, with gross sales 10 per cent greater than for the year before, the annual report of Canada Cement Co. Ltd. for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1947, shows further expansion in operating profits and net earnings.

Net after all charges was equal to $2.41 a share on outstanding preferred stock (which carries a cumulative dividend of $1.30 a share annually) as compared with $2.17 a share year before and after preferred dividends to $1.85 a share on common as against $1.45 a share. The sum of $600,000 was written off last year's earnings to preferred dividend maintenance fund as against $800,000 from previous year's earnings. Allowing for these reductions, actual net applicable to common stock for year under review was equal to 85½ cents a share as against 9 cents a share for 1945-46 fiscal period.

Operating profit for 12 months ended November 30, 1947, was up over 850,000 from the previous year at $7,923,128 but the sum of $2,820,000 was written off to depreciation (including $250,000 for inventory reserve) as compared with $2,225,000. After other charges and deductions, however, net earnings applicable to dividends on preferred stock of company, were higher by about $240,000 at $2,419,230.

CANADA LIFE DIRECTOR

J. D. WOODS, O.B.E.

Mr. Woods whose election as a Director of the Canada Life Assurance Company was announced at the Company's Annual Meeting. Mr. Woods is President of York Knitting Mills, Limited, and of J. D. Woods and Gordon, Limited; Vice-President of Gordon MacKay Stores Limited; and a Director of the Bank of Toronto.*

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Toronto, Canada, January 28th, 1948.

To the Shareholders:

Your Board of Directors is happy to report herewith upon the most active and profitable year in your Company's history.

Your Company embarked upon what the management considered to be a sound and forward-looking programme of modernization and expansion immediately following the cessation of the war. In spite of difficulties and dislocations which have occurred since that decision was arrived at, there is no indication which would suggest that this decision was unwise. In a period which has been characterized by rising costs in every department of the business your Company has been able to offset the narrowing unit profit-margin by means of greater efficiency, increased production and wider markets.

Your Company is about to complete its postwar plans. These have included the enlargement and modernization of the main O'Keefe plant in Toronto, the Carling plant in Waterloo, the Brading's plant in Ottawa, and the Brewing Corporation of America's plant in Cleveland, as well as the construction of a 1,500,000 bushel-per-annum malting plant at Victory Mills Limited. In addition to these developments it is proposed in the near future to complete extensive and fully-equipped laboratories for the recently expanded Research Department of your Company. These laboratories will ensure that no stone is left unturned in the development of new methods, new processes, new products or new by-products. Your directors are confident that such a move will enable your Company to maintain its leadership in the Industry.

During the year your Company was able to re-finance its debenture indebtedness at more favourable rates of interest. As of March 1st, 1947, a new issue of $3,500,000.00 of 3% Serial Debentures and $6,500,000.00 of 3½% Sinking Fund Debentures were issued. Part of the proceeds was used to retire the existing $4,400,000.00 of Debentures and the remainder for other corporate purposes. In addition, the Shareholders were given the right to subscribe, by the 15th of October, 1947, for 1 common share of stock at $20.00 for every 10 shares held. This resulted in an increase from 2,000,000 to 2,200,000 shares in the issued capital stock as at the 31st of October, 1947. The response to both of these offerings was most gratifying.

It is interesting to note that during the period of enlargement and modernization, in spite of the declared policy of your Directorate to disburse dividends on a fair basis, over $5,000,000.00 has been provided for the programme out of your Company's earnings, over and above the dividends paid.

The financial statements which follow in this report will show that your Company is in a much stronger position than ever before. So far as sound knowledge and judgment can foresee, the very substantial increase in your Company's Fixed Assets is represented by low-cost, strategically located units producing brands which are widely known and which continue to enjoy record public acceptance.

The net profit of your Company after all charges for the fiscal year ended 31st October, 1947, was $6,170,414.87. This compares with $4,704,091.10 for the fiscal year ended 31st October, 1946. On the basis of the two million shares outstanding during the first eleven and one-half months of the fiscal period and which ranked for dividends during the year, the net profits amounted to $3.08 per share. These improved earnings have been achieved in spite of continued advances in all costs of production throughout the year. Wages and salaries have been adjusted from time to time to keep ahead of the rising cost of living. As mentioned earlier, the expansion of your Company's net profits in the face of these increased costs has only been made possible by the continued modernization and expansion of your Company's Capital facilities.

The satisfactory showing achieved in the period under review is the result of the untiring efforts of every one of the 3,077 persons who are in the employ of your Company and its subsidiaries. There is no division and no department of your Company which has not been confronted by many trying and discouraging problems. All difficulties, however, have been surmounted. The programme of expanding the Capital facilities of your Company has made impressive progress. Production has been maintained at maximum levels. Your Company's products have been soundly and fairly distributed. The financial and accounting work throughout your Company has been carried on in such a manner as to ensure that the management was at all times in possession of detailed, accurate and up-to-date information on all phases of the business. The public relations and industrial relations of your Company have been maintained at a very high livel. Your Company's advertising programmes have elicited complimentary references from nearly every segment of the community. A steady and expanding programme of research and development has been undertaken. All this induces your Directors to express herewith a sincere and grateful acknowledgment to all officers and employees.

Elsewhere in this report you will find some detailed information in regard to your Company's public relations and industrial relations; the progress of new construction; the expansion of Victory Mills Limited in Toronto, and Brewing Corporation of America in Cleveland; a survey of export markets throughout the world; samples of your Company's advertising; charts graphically depicting over a period of years, the earnings and dividends paid by your Company, fixed assets and depreciation, average wage rates, and amounts contributed towards employees' benefits, and the division of the revenue dollar. Your Directors believe that you will be interested in this material, which demonstrates most clearly the very substantial growth and development of your Company.

During the year your Directors, in view of the satisfactory level and stability of your Company's earnings, decided to increase the quarterly dividend to fifty cents, making an effective rate of $2.00 per share per annum. The number of shareholders has increased during the year to 13,591.

It is with the most profound regret that your Directors record the untimely death of one of their number during the year, Mr. W. L. Bayer, who first became associated with your Company in 1934. From that time until the date of his death he was one of the most active and enthusiastic members of the Board and of the Executive Committee. His sound judgment and broad business experience were most valuable in guiding the policies and decisions of your Company, and your Directors mourn his passing with a sense of real loss.

Your Directors are not unmindful of the difficulties which may confront all Business during the coming year. They feel confident, however, that the administration of your Company is in strong hands, and that by the wise use of the unrivalled capital facilities which have been provided, another year of progress and sound development seems assured.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

E. P. TAYLOR, *Chairman*

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1947

(STATED IN CANADIAN FUNDS)

ASSETS

		31st October 1947	*31st October 1946*
Current Assets			
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 5,847,810.11		
Investments in Marketable Securities at cost (Quoted Market Value $343,000.00)	415,099.40		
Accounts and Bills Receivable less reserve for doubtful accounts of $96,395.40	2,487,387.60		
Inventories as certified by responsible officials	8,053,025.32		
Prepaid Expenses	613,952.37		
Total Current Assets		$17,417,274.80	*$15,151,003.07*
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax		1,343,852.59	*1,889,123.11*
Investments in Allied Companies at cost			
Listed Shares (Quoted Market Value $2,354,500.00)	$ 1,963,369.93		
Subsidiary not consolidated Dominion Malting Company Limited	2,005,172.62		
Other Shares and Advances	474,711.79		
		4,443,254.34	*3,297,240.32*
Deferred Charges		194,281.29	*362,119.21*
Fixed Assets			
Land	$ 2,007,491.18		
Buildings	$ 9,416,631.91		
Plant and Equipment	13,241,698.98		
	$22,658,330.89		
Less: Reserves for Depreciation	7,585,576.06		
	$15,072,754.83		
Construction in Progress	10,262,622.64		
Containers of United States subsidiaries—on hand or in hands of customers, at cost less allowance for depreciation of $1,429,222.43	1,871,303.39		
		29,214,172.04	*18,287,407.67*
Sundry Properties and Investments at book values, which are not in excess of cost, less reserves		880,785.21	*677,979.64*
Premium paid on purchase of shares of Subsidiaries acquired since 31st October, 1943, less amounts written off		3,725,237.91	*3,691,834.14*
		$57,218,858.18	*$43,356,707.16*

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

		31st October 1947	*31st October 1946*
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 4,603,668.63		
Income and Excess Profits Taxes accrued less payments thereon and less United States Government Securities of $1,017,200.00 at cost plus accrued interest, deposited with bank under loan agreement for payment of United States Taxes	2,443,483.69		
Total Current Liabilities		$ 7,047,152.32	*$ 5,837 896.98*
Debentures and Notes Payable:			
3¼% Serial Notes	872,257.40		
Notes Payable to Banks	4,500,000.00		
Debentures—Secured by First Mortgage:			
Authorized $15,000,000.00			
Issued and outstanding:			
3% Serial Debentures	3,500,000.00		
3½% Sinking Fund Debentures	6,500,000.00		
		15,372,257.40	*10,000 000.00*
Reserves for:			
Inventory		—	*311,481.62*
Refund of customers' container deposits upon return of containers—United States Subsidiaries		748,531.21	*931,081.26*
Loss on demolition and disposal of equipment in connection with the expansion of United States Subsidiary		750,000.00	—
Minority Interest in Subsidiary Company		1,688,529.86	*1,717,412.60*
Capital and Surplus, represented by:			
Capital Stock—authorized: 2,500,000 Common Shares of no par value of which 2,200,000 are issued and outstanding	$20,451,122.61		
Capital Surplus	1,724,571.19		
Distributable Surplus	9,436,693.59		
		31,612,387.39	*24,558,834.70*
		$57,218,858.18	*$43,356,707.16*

Approved on behalf of the Board, E. P. TAYLOR, *Director*
D. C. BETTS, *Director*

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Breweries Limited.

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary companies for the year ended the 31st October, 1947. In connection therewith, we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year. Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery have made a similar examination of the financial statements of Brewing Corporation of America for the year ended the 30th September, 1947, which statements have been accepted by us for inclusion in the accounts attached hereto, with the exception that the item Provision for Refund of Customers' Deposits on Containers appearing as a current liability in the accounts of Brewing Corporation of America has been reclassified as a non-current item. The net assets of Brewing Corporation of America represent approximately twenty-four per cent. of the consolidated net assets at the 31st October, 1947. Based upon such examination and the report of Messrs. Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery on their examination referred to above, we report that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that, in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts supplemented by the explanatory notes 1 to 15 appended thereto are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and its subsidiary companies as at the 31st October, 1947, and the results of operations of the companies for the year then ended according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies. We also report that in our opinion generally accepted accounting principles have been applied during the year on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario,
22nd December, 1947.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS

For the Year ended 31st October, 1947

Balance at Credit the 1st November, 1946		$ 6,412,552.90
Add: Net Profit for the year ended the 31st October, 1947	$ 6,170,414.87	
Net adjustment of prior periods provision for income taxes less expenses in connection therewith	1,129,659.99	
		7,300,074.86
		$13,712,627.76
Deduct: Dividends Paid	$ 3,500,000.00	
Provision for demolition and disposal of plant and equipment, after deducting minority proportion in connection with expansion of United States Subsidiary	573,879.31	
Balance of expenses in connection with prior issues of debentures now redeemed	202,054.86	
		4,275,934.17
Balance at Credit the 31st October, 1947		$ 9,436,693.59

A copy of the complete Annual Report will be mailed on request.